

MICHIGAN FARMER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, the Mechanic Arts, and Rural and Domestic Affairs.

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Perfect Agriculture is the foundation of all Trade and Industry.—Liebig.

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Notes by the Way.—No. 39.

BY THE EDITOR.

Chit-chat at Gov. Ransom's.

During a pleasant sojourn at Gov. Ransom's, at the Fair, some things were dropped, which we thought worth picking up, particularly a little chit-chat which was had at the dinner table, where we met several distinguished gentlemen, whose conversation turned mainly upon agriculture.

Hon. H. R. Williams, of Constantine, remarked, that though a miller himself, he was fully convinced, that the farmers raised too much wheat. This may seem a little paradoxical at first, but a little more comprehensive view of the subject, will show the consistency of the remark. The idea intended to be conveyed was, that by devoting their attention so exclusively to wheat husbandry, our farmers were defeating their own object, far less wheat being raised and at far less profit, than if they devoted a larger share of their attention to other crops, an idea which we have often inculcated in the Farmer. In this view, there is consistency and truth in the seeming paradox, that if our farmers were to raise less wheat, they would raise *more*, and Mr. W., as a miller, might well desire such a "shortening in" as that, of their wheat-growing propensities. And how desirable it is, that our farmers should be cured of this insane devotion to wheat-growing, for, verily, they seem mad upon their idol. There is a witchery about this business, which holds its devotees in willing bondage, in despite of their own better judgment. It does look so nice to see a great field of wheat coming up out of the ground, and spreading its green leaves over the surface, and to see it stretch away and grow, bending and undulating, like the waves of the sea, beneath the careering winds of heaven, and then to look upon its golden beauties as it ripens for the sickle, O it is bewitching! and we scarcely wonder that poor, blind devotees are so fascinated and spell-bound. But whither are we wandering?

Gov. Throop remarked, that he had about a half a crop of wheat this year, not

far from ten bushels to the acre, some one remarking, at the same time, that that was about an average for the county. But he thought that at the prices which wheat had commanded since harvest, (not far from 75 cents per bushel) it would be a remunerating crop to the farmer, if he could be sure of ten bushels to the acre. We expressed a doubt of it at the moment, but upon reflection, we are satisfied, that he was in the right. Under the new system of plowing but once, the entire expense of a crop of wheat upon land already in a state of cultivation need not exceed five dollars or five and a half per acre, from beginning to end, which would leave two dollars, or two dollars and a half profit. But the farmer is sure, neither of the one nor the other.—So far from it, that he is almost certain not to realize more than fifty cents to five shillings per bushel for wheat, and often times is he sure not to have crop enough to pay for harvesting, that is, if we judge of the future in the light of the past.

Wm. H. Edgar, Esq., President of the County Society, remarked, that the corn crop was, after all, the great crop, as it was capable of affording sustenance to both man and beast, beyond what any other crop could. The same remark was made by Gen'l Cass in the course of the conversation related in our last number. Mr. E. remarked, if our recollection serves, that he could raise corn at an expense not exceeding ten cents per bushel. He would use only the cultivator, after planting. Gov. Ransom remarked, that he would prefer the shovel plow the first time over after planting, and Mr. E. conceded, that it was preferable. We suppose its superiority consists in its more effectually covering the weeds. Mr. E. remarked, that he was in the habit of husking his corn in the field, and turning his cattle in to winter upon the husks and stalks which were left, and they wintered well. He was aware, he said, that it was rather a slovenly way of farming, but it was so manifestly advantageous, that he adopted it for all that.

Gov. Ransom made some very just remarks in regard to the pernicious consequences resulting from the old system of

summer-fallowing, as hitherto practiced by most of our farmers. They could not, he thought, if they were to put their ingenuity upon the rack, invent a more exhausting system. By turning up the soil, and letting it lie exposed to the combined action of the atmosphere and of the sun, a process of decomposition and evaporation was constantly carried on, and this, with the constant cropping, followed up by those who practiced this system, was enough to exhaust any soil.

Gov. R. also made some pertinent remarks on the subject of stock raising. He thought our farmers would find their account in keeping more sheep and cattle.—Beef was getting better, and butter and cheese were always in demand. Seldom in winter did butter fetch less than eighteen cents per pound in Kalamazoo, and cheese was generally seven or eight cents per pound.

Baron Gemingen.—There was present a gentleman of noble birth from Germany, (Baron Gemingen,) who is designing to settle in Kalamazoo County, and who is now taking practical lessons upon farming from Wm. H. Edgar Esq., the gentleman above named, working with his own hands under the special supervision of that gentleman. He is said to be possessed of wealth, and never to have known any thing about manual labor before. He is from Wirtimberg, where, he remarked, the cattle and sheep were very much of the same order they are here. Considerable attention has been given there to the subject of agricultural improvement. In Saxony, (which we think is an adjoining state) great attention had been given to the culture of fine wool.—He mentioned a fact, of which we were not before aware, viz.: that the famous Saxon sheep, were but an improvement upon the Merino, the latter having been introduced into that country from Spain, and constituted the original stock, from which a race of sheep entirely distinct, and, in many respects, of opposite characteristics, had their parentage.

The Baron made the same remark in reference to the destitution of woods, farm houses and fences, upon the farms, and the

general appearance of nakedness which they presented in many parts of Europe, which was made by Gen'l Cass as reported in our last.

Our estimable friend, Bela Hubbard Esq., being seated at one end of the table and we at the other, and he, being a very modest, low-spoken man, we were not able to get hold of his remarks, and they are totally lost to the public. We shall endeavor, however, to pump enough out of him hereafter to make up the deficiency.

Letter from the Editor.—No. 44.
ANOTHER VISIT TO SPRINGBROOK.

SPRING BROOK, Oct. 26, 1849.

Again do we enjoy the luxury of a visit to this delightful retreat, the residence of Gov. Throop. And a luxury it truly is to meet his warm greeting, to be welcomed to his cheerful fire-side, to sit down to his instructive conversation, to feel one's self at home, and bask as in one of earth's sunniest spots.

His improvements.—In a former letter we gave a general description of his place, located four miles below Kalamazoo, upon the Kalamazoo river. Since we were here in the Spring, he has prosecuted his improvements with equal vigor and success. Where then was an unbroken forest, is now to be seen the luxuriant wheat crop, spreading itself out beneath the eye. Fifty-three acres have been broken up, fenced and put into wheat, in first rate order, and the crop looks very fine, as it might be expected to in so congenial a soil. Various other improvements, such as the erection of out-houses, and perfecting little designs here and there for domestic comfort, have been effected. He has now about a hundred and thirty acres under improvement, and has contracted with his enterprising neighbor, P. Bunbury Esq. to break up, fence, and put into wheat, fifty acres more another season, and also to fence in the entire large tract of opening woodland, embracing the highlands in the back part of his farm, which he designs as a range for his sheep.

His taste. “What, talk about taste in a farmer! What, set up such a pattern for those who have as much as they can do to make necessary improvements, and provide for the wants of their families, to say nothing about superfluities and luxuries!” Yes, certainly, and a better pattern you could not have set before you, scantly as you may be supplied with means, and as far beyond your reach as may be the superfluities and luxuries of the wealthy, which, by

the way, may be, and frequently are, in very bad taste.

And who should be a man of taste, if not the farmer? Who so conversant with nature, in her loveliness, as he? And who, if not he, should be capable of appreciating her charms? Surely, the man must be a brute, and fit only to wallow in the dirt, who can devote his life to rural pursuits, and feel not the power of the elevating and purifying influences which are constantly in full play around him. And they come to him, like the air he breathes, *without money and without price*, and *whosoever will*, may drink deep draughts at this pure fountain of enjoyment. And who so stupid, so lost to all the nobler impulses of our nature, as to be willing to have it said, in respect to him, that all these beautiful things are as pearls cast before swine?

And yet there are multitudes, who seem willing to rest under this imputation, and who take pains to show their contempt of all those kindly influences which would have the slightest tendency to lift them from their native mire. They will not only refuse to plant trees and shrubbery about their dwellings, but they will roll up their sleeves, and lift the murderous ax against those which were planted by the God of nature, as if on purpose to adorn, beautify, and make comfortable their domestic abode; and do it too with a hearty good will.

We have been lead into this strain upon looking out upon the beautiful grove of several acres which Gov. T. has reserved as the spot where he designs to locate his dwelling. In addition to this, he has left little clumps of trees here and there, not only to beautify his fields, but to afford protection to his stock against the heat of summer.

And then had we time, we might mention many other things, which cost nothing but which add much to domestic comfort and enjoyment. But we must not omit to speak of his seven Islands. In a former letter, we spoke of the beautiful, pebbly bottomed, purling, rippling, tumbling, never-failing stream, Springbrook which runs through the entire length of his farm, and empties into the Kalamazoo, passing a little way from the foot of the Bluff on which stands his neat, simple, but tasty cottage. In this stream, just opposite his dwelling, are located the seven Islands above alluded to, and had we the inspirations of the Muse, they should be immortalized in song; but as it is, we can only commit them to our humble prose. It is indeed a delightful

spot, where one, whose chaffed and worried spirit seeks oblivion from its anxieties and its cares, may for the time being, find congenial repose, shaded by thick foliage, fanned by fresh breezes, and lulled by soft murmurs. The underbrush have been removed, while the native forest trees are all left standing in their places: the stream runs with a rapid current, meandering, and bubbling on its way among the little Islands. Here and there a seat has been appended to the side of a tree, on which the weary may recline, and in one instance, we observed a seat with a writing board affixed, and “here,” said he, “is the place for you to sit and write your editorials when you come here next summer,” and we should not wonder at all, if in the course of events, such a thing should actually come to pass. One channel of the stream is of considerable depth, and thither his men are accustomed to repair to bathe. He thinks of having it scooped out still deeper, and a bathing house built over it.

It is not the privilege of every farmer to have such a beautiful stream upon his premises, but how many are there who would see nothing in such scenery to interest their attention. To such persons nothing is beautiful which will not subserve their sordid love of gain, and nothing is music but the clink of their dollars. But the man who cultivates a taste for the beautiful in nature, is capable of higher and more refined enjoyments, and can be placed in no situation where he will not discover something to admire, improve and adorn.

A few rods above the Islands, he has cut a small channel which takes a portion of the water out of the main stream, and carries it along close under the bluff, passing through one end of his stock yards, and continuing a considerable distance before it again enters the stream, there being a considerable portion of the way, a natural channel.

Luzerne grass.—Gov. T. has stocked several acres with Luzerne grass, the seed of which he procured in France. It is a species of clover, the leaves being more oblong, and the stalk a little more tree-like than common red clover. Its peculiar advantages are for soiling, or feeding green to stock in summer, as it will readily spring up, after being mown, and may be cut five or six times in the course of the season. There is too much hard wood in it when dried to make good hay. He remarked that the attempt to raise it in this country, had in many instances failed, for lack of at-

tention to its peculiar necessities. It has a very long tap-root, which goes deeper into the earth than that of the common red clover, and of course, when sown upon land prepared in the ordinary way, it is difficult for it to penetrate its way downwards into the earth in search of its appropriate aliment, and the consequence is, that it often dies out. It requires deep culture, and when once thoroughly rooted, does well in our climate.

Clover.—He has also two or three fields stocked with clover. The drouth in the fore part of summer was so severe that it killed the young plant (on the portion seeded this season) entirely down to the root, and he supposed that was the end of it, there being apparently not a vestige of it left. But after the fall rains came on, it again made its appearance, and now the ground is well stocked with it.

Effect of drouth upon the wheat crop.—Gov. T. remarked, that the wheat crop in that county was evidently cut short, more from the effects of drouth than of rust. The same remark, it will be recollectcd, was made by Dr. Backus in relation to the wheat crop of Jackson county the present season. And we should judge from the specimens of wheat we have seen in different parts of the state, that the deficiency was quite as great from the diminutive size, as from the shrinkage of the kernel. And then, add to this, that the heads must have been proportionably short and poorly filled. And what an argument is here for deep plowing, thus giving the plant a chance to send down its roots beyond the reach of drouth, and making it independant of the vicissitudes of the seasons!

Plank Road.—We learned from Gov. T. that active measures are in process of accomplishment for the construction of a plank road from Grand Rapids to Galesburgh, nine miles East of Kalamazoo, upon the Central Railroad, and also, that the people of Kalamazoo intend that a branch of it shall come to that place, which branch they expect will be the main trunk. This certainly is an enterprise of very great importance, as it will render the plaster and pine lumber of the Grand River Valley accessible to a large section of the state.

Horses. Gov. T. made some remarks upon horses, which showed quite a knowledge of that noble animal. He remarked, that within thirty or forty years, there had been an entire revolution in the character of the horses of our country. Scarcely

now was there one of those slow, snail-paced animals to be found, which were so common within his remembrance, and which could only be made to move out of their accustomed gait, under the inspirations of the whip and the spur. Instead thereof we had now a race of nimble, active horses.—Even the heavy dray horses in New York participated in the change, and required but a word to start them off at full speed. And this change, he said, had resulted from the peculiar character of our people, as modified by our free institutions. In Europe, only a few gentlemen bred from the blood horse, whereas here, all felt themselves as good as any body; and were ambitious of having the best of every thing.

He thought one evil, however, had resulted from this change. Our people had been led by it to pamper their horses, until they had greatly degenerated, and become subject to multitudes of diseases, and did not last long. We remarked, that our horses were greatly abused, were overtasked and underfed, and that thus the most of them were broken down and killed off at a time of life when, with proper treatment, they would have been in their prime. He replied, that the horses in Europe (having more particular reference to the Norman horse) were treated even worse than ours, and yet they were not subject to the innumerable ailments which were so common among the horses of this country. They drove hard, and seemed to have no care about watering and feeding them when warm, and no evil appeared to result from it. We remarked, that, judging from the limbs of the Norman horse, we should take him to be a slow, clumsy animal; but he said it was not so. They were not fast horses, eight miles an hour being the top of their speed, and at that speed they were generally driven in the diligences of France.

Travelling in France.—We were somewhat amused at his account of the way they did up their travelling in France at the time he was there, we think some 15 years ago, before railroads had begun to thread their way through that country, and the same mode is still practiced in many parts of France. Speaking of the route from Havre to Paris, he said, their diligences would usually contain some sixteen persons, and from four to six tons of merchandise were piled upon the top, and then, with five Norman horses prefixed, away went the ponderous mass, buzzing along the McAdamized road at the rate of eight miles an hour. When they came to any considera-

ble elevation in the road, there would stand at the foot of it, a man with one, two, three, or four extra horses, according to the ascent to be gained, ready to be hitched on, and they would hook them on any where, by the side of the vehicle, or wherever they could find a place, and away they would go again like a flock of sheep, still scampering over the ground at the above named rate.

Mr. Williams' Address.

We have received a copy of the address delivered before the Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society on the occasion of its recent annual Fair, by the Hon. J. R. Williams, of Constantine; published in pamphlet form, at the office of the Kalamazoo Gazette. We wish a copy of this address were put into the hands of every farmer in the State. No farmer could rise from the perusal of it without feeling himself enriched in available capital, nor without the accompanying feeling, that he had better have given many dollars for it, than to have lost the valuable lessons it contains. Buy it, read it, digest and swallow down its wholesome truths, and they will make you wiser, better, richer, and happier men.

Our valued correspondent * has again risen above the horizon, and will scatter some beams abroad among us in the next Farmer.

NEWSPAPERS.—The Peninsular Freeman is the title of a Free Soil paper recently started in this City by McBratney & Liggett. It is a large and handsome sheet, and appears to be conducted with ability.

North-Western Advocate.—This is the title of a new Whig paper published in this City by Snow & Co. It is also ably conducted.

Improvement of the soil.—He is a public benefactor, who, by the prudent and skillful outlay of his time and money, shall make a field yield permantly a double crop; and he that does this over a square mile, virtually adds a square mile to the national territory; nay, he does more; he doubles to this extent the territorial resources of the country, without giving the State any larger territory to defend. All hail, then, to the improvers of the soil. Health and long life to their fortune! May their hearts be light and their purses heavy; may their dreams be few and pleasant, and their sleep the sweet repose of the weary! May they see the fruits of their own labor, and may their sons rear still heavier harvests.—*Nashua Gazette.*

From the Boston Cultivator.

The Essex Hog.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed at the Agricultural Fair at Dedham, an imported Essex hog, which I was glad to see, as it gave convincing proof, that that valuable breed, which by the way are taking the premiums in England—were furnished with limbs that are found capable of sustaining their weight, although, judging from the portrait of one of them in Mr. Colman's book, purporting to have been taken in England, one was led to fear that, as one of your correspondents observes, “the age of pipe-stem animals is returning.” I considered it a noble animal, and so thought the Judges, as they awarded to it a premium.

By the way, would it be allowable, I wonder, for a person to venture to say a word in favor of bone as well as of flesh—I beg pardon, *fat*—while discussing the subject of stock animals, and especially for those retained for breeding purposes? if so, I would take leave to remark, I by no means consider the bone of the Essex hog too large to sustain a weight of 700 or 800 lbs., which many of them have been known to reach. I once knew a butcher, who declared that any one might know by the flavor of the mutton, whether or not the sheep had horns, and I am sure that there is quite as much difference in the taste of the flesh of the round and barrel-shaped hog—a lard lamp or a jelly-bag—and that of the deep-sided narrow hog, which in cutting up, exhibits a considerable portion of muscle or lean mixed with the fat, on other parts of the body, as well as on the ham and gammon. We all know in what estimation the Westphalia ham is held, and who has not observed the long, shankly appearance it always exhibits in the market, indeed, who would purchase a Westphalia, if it were as round and full as a Berkshire or a Suffolk? Now I am very partial to fat meat, but it must be *meat*, and not lard or tallow, and to obtain that, I am quite satisfied that the animal must not be barrel-shaped; nor need he be, on the other hand, Shark-backed or Herring-gutted; but we are so apt to run into extremes, although the lessons we have been taught, ought to have made us wiser. Who does not remember the ridiculous cant and humbuggery of the Berkomania?

COMMON SENSE.

Rocks, Stones, Clay, &c.—The use of stone and rock upon sandy land is not sufficiently appreciated by farmers. Stone in dry weather protects land from drought, by condensing the atmosphere upon their surfaces, in consequence of being of a lower temperature. Rocky, mountainous lands never suffer from drought, and stony lands suffer less from drought than lands free from stone; the difference will plainly be seen in the increase. Clay is very useful on sandy land; it retains the moisture,—and sand on clayey land adds to its warmth and fertility. Farmers would be great gainers in the increase of the products of their lands,

by carting clay upon sandy land and ploughing it in, and *vice versa*. Salt, mixed with clay, and thrown upon dry soil, attracts moisture, and will be found to a certain extent very useful. In many sections of the United States dry lands are found with swamps and bog meadows interspersed; these swamps and meadows have been accumulating the wash of these lands for ages, retaining it in a cold, wet state. If this is taken out, dried, and mixed with clay, salt and lime, in suitable proportions, and thrown upon the surrounding dry land, it will be found a most useful and valuable manure. I have examined some of this description of swamps and meadows, and have found them underlaid with beds of clean gravel and sand. Stones around the roots of fruit trees are found very useful.—*Exchange.*

From the Southern Cultivator.

Carbon—Close Planting.

MR. EDITOR:—What say you of Mohawk's opinions of the source of Carbon, and more particularly of the effect of solar heat. I have invariably supported the idea that crops were generally planted too thick, and thereby destroying, to a very great extent, the free passage of air, and more especially the good effect of the sun's rays upon it, and consequently producing a light, chaffy ear of corn, a little, inferior grain of wheat, and cotton much lessened in value of staple, and number of pounds per acre. I think that I have an exemplification of the first article—grown on the farm last year—which is precisely such as I described above. Before I purchased the land I walked through some of the corn, and noticed closely the distance the rows were apart, which was from a little over three to three and a half feet, and in the drill from six to fifteen inches, and sometimes two stalks in a hill. Thick planting may produce more ears, but they are much smaller and cannot, I think, possess the same quantity of nutritive matter, as those planted with the proper distance between, and in the rows; and even allowing the fat making matter to be the same in quantity, (supposing it to take many small ears to equal a few large ones,) and yet there is one insuperable objection; and that is, the inferiority of the grain for future planting; and another thing, if it is corn the number of stalks is no small item in clearing off for a second crop, (which I sorely tested this year,) nor can peas grow so luxuriantly under so dense a shade; and as they are excellent for manuring purposes, they should not be checked from a vigorous growth. For pasturing, they are of no value to me, as I consider my land much more injured from treading and other causes, than my stock are benefitted. What MOHAWK says of the effect occasioned by the proximity of the tree to the wall, corroborates my previously conceived opinions; in other words—vegetation must have plenty of air and solar heat, to make a perfect assimilation of a pure production, and this can hardly take place in a thick, crowded growth.

FLOYD.

Missionary Station, Floyd co, Aug, 1849.

Carbon in Plants.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a *young farmer* and aspire to be a *Book farmer*, but unhappily know no more about *Agricultural Chemistry*, the *carbons*, and the interminable catalogue of *gens*, than a Hindoo does about the operations of the telegraph. I sometimes, however, comprehend enough to suggest an inquiry. In reading your able correspondent's (MOHAWK) strictures upon LIEBIG's lectures, an idea occurred: As *carbon* is a powerful and essential food for plants, and as this acid is “continually forming from the lungs of all terrestrial animals,” &c. &c., does it not follow that *plants would be benefitted by the presence of an army of 100,000 men?* and *would they not flourish better in the heart of a city than in the wilderness?* Again, if plants receive no carbon from the atmosphere, as maintained by MOHAWK, *how does turning under the green vegetation* (such as pea vines, &c.) *upon the same field which produced it, improve and enrich land?* since you only *return* what you have taken, neither *more nor less*, and, according to my simple idea, leaving the land as you found it *neither better nor worse?*

Laugh not at my folly; these may be questions familiar to every school boy, or they may be too silly to have ever disturbed the thought of another. Be that as it may, they came, unheard of and unsolicited across my mind, when reading as above, and although of no practical importance, I trouble you with them, simply for the benefit of a

Green'Un.

REMARKS.—We suppose that no axiom in vegetable physiology is better established than the fact that plants have the power, through the agency of solar light, to decompose carbonic acid, *i. e.* separate its carbon from oxygen. Neither LIEBIG, “MOHAWK,” BOUSSINGAULT, LINDLEY, nor any well informed person, doubts the fact. The question raised by “MOHAWK” is, whether plants derive carbon from the atmosphere, through the pores of their leaves, as well as those in their roots. He admits that falling rains, snows and dews take down into the soil the carbonic acid in the air, which was derived from all combustion of wood and coal, all respiration, all fermentation, and the rotting of decaying vegetable and animal substances. When this rain or snow water enters the roots of the plants, it carries with it carbonic acid, ammonia, and the earthy minerals which form the ash of the plant when burnt.

Soils not only gain carbonic acid and ammonia from the atmosphere, as above indicated, which serve as food for a new generation of plants, but they imbibe, when stirred with the plow, harrow, cultivator and hoe, all gaseous bodies in the air, which permeate tilled ground. As a dead horse or a stagnant pool will poison the atmosphere many rods distant from where it lies, so the food of vegetables may be transported by winds and vapors several miles from the locality where such food was generated by organic decomposition. Practically,

it is of little consequence at which end of a plant its nourishment enter into its circulatory system. Take the hanging moss that grows on the limbs of cypress and other trees, in damp places, and it will be hard to find its roots—at least, it is so to us.

With the aid of *good ashes*, it is not difficult to increase the carbon, or mold, in any ordinary soil. This gain in organized carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen in the soil, by which it is made more productive, is effected by the reorganization of the elements of plants afloat in the atmosphere. To secure this gain in the available raw material, for making cheap cotton and cheap grain, always have something growing on every rod of land which you possess. To grow, *is to gain weight*—which is manure, meat, or bread, just as you please. Without ashes or lime, soils can be improved, but much slower than with them.—*Southern Cultivator.*

From the Montreal Witness.

The Michigan State Fair.

ROSEBANK, Oct. 1, 1849.

The Michigan State Fair was a very good one, considering the newness of the State, and its being the first held. The Floral Hall was much better filled with both fruits and flowers than that at Syracuse.—The show of horses was not extensive, but some very good ones were exhibited: cattle, with one or two exceptions, were very inferior; hogs ditto. Of sheep there were fine specimens of merino, principally from Vermont; but of South Downs very few and poor, and of Leicesters none. I am perfectly satisfied, from my knowledge of both countries, that if the Provincial Exhibition were to be held at London, embracing a circle of country settled about the same time with Michigan, a far better display would be made of everything connected with agriculture than the one at Detroit. In horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, a far greater number of pure blooded animals could be shown. In grain and the dairy, the show would be better. The only thing we are greatly behind in is Horticulture, and even in that the exhibition from Canada was decidedly the best at Detroit, as will be seen by the premiums awarded. But probably at London, no very great show could be made, unless the fine fruits from the Western District be taken there. In agricultural and mechanical implements we would come short; but then the greater part of those exhibited at Detroit, were manufactured at the East. On the whole, I do not see that Canada is one whit behind, in agricultural products of all kinds, any portion of the United States, of equal population and territory, but, on the contrary, I think it considerably ahead.—We, however, lack a public spiritedness that the Americans have, in contributing towards these exhibitions. The city of Detroit was at all the expense of procuring the ground, putting up the buildings, fences, &c., on account of the Fair being held there, while the society reaped all the be-

nefit from the sale of tickets, which amounted to about \$5000. One thing struck me very forcibly, and that was the difference between their public men and ours. Except at election times, when our public men are all smiles and condescension, there is a certain hauteur and would be aristocratical air which ours give themselves, and a standing upon the dignity of their office, more especially amongst the younger members, which is quite ridiculous. In the States this is quite different, their public men identify themselves in all things with the people. Governor Ransom, of Michigan, who is the President of their Agricultural Society, (not the patron, mind) and who is a very fine gentlemanly person, was working as hard as any one on the ground.—Vice President Fillmore was also there, quietly enjoying himself like other folk.—Perhaps, in reality, the cause of the great difference is this, all our public officers are apt to forget (except during contested elections, as before stated) that they are the servants of the people, and are very apt to stand on their dignity as the servants of the Queen; while our neighbors never forget that they are in reality the servants of the people. The President of the United States is neither more nor less than the servant of the people, being elected and paid by them for doing certain duties necessary to the welfare of the Union. J. D.

In the above remarks we recognize the sentiments of one whom we have always looked upon, not as one of Queen Victoria's, but as one of *nature's* noblemen.—Whether in his day of prosperity or adversity, he always wears the same open countenance and always meets one with the same kind "how are you," and hearty shake of the hand, and at once enters into a lively conversation which usually combines amusement and instruction. In a portion of the above remarks we think him a little in error, but as the article is too good to be lost, we copy it entire.

J. C. H.

Review of the Wool Market for October.

The quantity of wool going forward is so small that the eastern markets are not sensibly affected by the receipts. The main portion of the clip of 1849 has long since gone forward, and is held by a small number of dealers in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The largest quantity is in New York. In Philadelphia there is considerable fine wool, principally from the western parts of Pennsylvania. Indeed the bulk of the wool now in market is of the fine grades. Coarse and medium wools are nearly out of the market, and still the demand is far from being satisfied.

Manufacturers have been in the market during the month, and have bought to a moderate extent, at rates a shade higher

than those quoted for September. They are, however, but poorly supplied, and at best will find much difficulty in keeping their mills in motion till the next clip, even if disposed to do so.

Sales have been made during the past month at the Depot, of No. 1 @ 38 cents, and No. 2 @ 36 cents. The lower numbers are worth from 27 to 31 cents.—*Wool Grower.*

Michigan State Agricultural Society.

The attention of the Secretaries of the several County Agricultural Societies, thro'out this State, are requested to notice the following extracts from the Constitution of the State Agricultural Society.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet annually, at such place as it may itself choose, on or before the second Monday in January, and shall then immediately prepare a report and abstract of the transactions of the Society during the preceding year, embracing such valuable reports from committees, statements of experiments, cultivation and improvements, proceedings of County Societies, correspondence, statistics, and other matter, the publication of which will exhibit the condition of the agricultural interests of Michigan, and a diffused knowledge of which will, in the judgment of the committee, add to the productivity of agricultural and household labor, and therefore promote the general prosperity of the State; and as soon as practicable the committee shall transmit such report and abstract to the President of the Senate for the use of the Legislature.

ART. 11. The several County Agricultural Societies that now exist, or may hereafter exist in this State, shall be deemed auxiliaries of this State Society, and it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to invite and receive reports and abstracts of the transactions of the County Societies, to be used in preparing the annual report to the legislature, which is provided for by article eight of this constitution.

It will be seen from the above extracts, that the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society is expected to embody in his report of the transactions of the State Society, the report of each of the County Agricultural Societies. I therefore request the Secretary of each County Agricultural Society to forward to me, with as little delay as possible, a full report of the transactions of their Society for the year 1849. Also the date of the organization of the Society, together with a list of its officers for the present year.

If any person to whom a premium was awarded at the State Society's Fair, have not received it, they will please notify the Secretary.

J. C. HOLMES,
Sec. M. S. Ag. Society.
Detroit, Oct. 25, 1849.

HORTICULTURAL.

J. C. HOLMES, EDITOR OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

Valedictory.

It was with no little hesitation that we consented to take charge of the horticultural department of the Michigan Farmer.—The principal reason we gave for thus hesitating, was want of time to make this department as interesting and instructive to its readers as we wished. With great reluctance we now retire from this charge, mainly because we find it impossible for us devote to it, the time necessary to render the department what we desire it to be.

We are accustomed to work, always 16 and generally 17 hours out of the twenty-four; this we expect to continue to do, but we must have some rest, therefore with the present number of the Farmer we must bid our readers adieu for the present. As time and inclination may permit, we will occasionally give a few hints upon Horticulture through the columns of the Farmer.

J. C. HOLMES.

Hints for Gardeners.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended, winter is moving forward and will soon be upon us. His frosty breath has already fallen upon and blackened our Dahlias, withered our Tomatoes and caused our Grapes to lose their hold upon the vines.—We hope, that ere this all amateurs have moved their tender plants to their winter quarters. If you have not room for all your plants in the place designed for them, some of the more hardy may be placed in the cellar; such as Hydrangeas, Pittosporum, Roses, Oleander, &c. If kept in a cellar where the mercury does not fall below 40°, they will require but little care, a slight watering once a month will be sufficient to insure their health and strength, and they will be in a better condition for blossoming in the spring than if kept growing in a close, warm, dry room all winter.

Hybrid Perpetual, also the Chinese, ever-blooming roses may be left in the ground during winter without injury if turned down and covered with litter or earth.

Soon after the tops of Dahlias are injured by frost, they should be cut down to within about a foot of the ground, fasten the label upon the stump and turn the roots out of the ground, and there let them remain two or three days to dry, being careful to protect them at night from the frost. When dry, lay them away in a warm, dry

cellar to remain until spring. We have for several years placed our Dahlias in large boxes or barrels, the same as we would potatoes to keep during the winter, without sand or any other covering. We seldom lose any.

Strawberry beds that were made this fall should be well covered with manure or the plants will be thrown out by the frost.

Isabella, Catawba and other hardy grape vines should be pruned the latter end of this month. We have so often spoken of the mode of pruning that we will say nothing upon that subject at this time.

Persons having grapes and being desirous of keeping them fresh during the winter, may do so by packing them in boxes in alternate layers of glazed wadding, keep them in a cool place and they will come out three months hence in as good condition as they were when packed. Lovers of Celery may keep it in good order during the winter if packed in the following manner. Select a dry part of the garden, place one row of plants upon the ground in an upright position, then place two other rows in the same position upon each side and against the first or centre row, thus making 5 rows of celery. Bank the whole as in blanching, making the banks of earth of sufficient thickness to protect the roots from frost, leave the tops uncovered until there is danger of their being injured by frost, then throw straw over the tops of the rows, and cover both tops and sides with fresh stable manure. In this way, fresh, sound celery may be had every day during the winter.

From Colman's Tour.

Ornamental Shrubs and Flowers.

The cultivation of flowers and shrubs and vines is a remarkable and prominent feature in the landscape of England; and a circumstance which has given no little gratification to my national pride has been the profusion of American plants, azalias, and kalmias, magnolias and rhododendrons, and a large variety of pines and firs, which are seen in the shrubberies and plantations and pleasure grounds, both public and private. A very large establishment in London is exclusively devoted to the sale of American plants; and they are everywhere admired for the splendor of their foliage and the beauty of their flowers. Greenhouses and conservatories are almost universal in the country, where anything like a garden exists; and the better class of houses are surrounded and adorned with a great variety of flowering shrubs and plants, presenting, through the season, a charming succession of gay and brilliant ornaments. Even the laborer's humble cottage, too seldom, I am compelled to admit, anything but a picturesque object, will occasionally have its flowering shrubs adorning its door-

way, and the ivy hanging in beautiful tresses over its window, forming, as it were, a mirror, set in a frame of the richest green. The village of Marr, in Yorkshire, not far from Doncaster, and the village of Edensor, in Derbyshire, near Chatsworth, and the village of Lord Brownlow, in Lincolnshire, the best built and by far the handsomest villages I have yet seen in England, to cottages of an excellent and picturesque construction, monuments of the liberality of their proprietors, add these beautiful rural embellishments of vines and shrubs and flowers, and at first blush compel a reflecting mind to admit the moral influence of such arrangements upon the character and manners of their inhabitants. Churches and ruins, likewise, are often spread over with the richest mantling of ivy; and, among many others, the venerable and magnificent remains of Hardwicke Hall, for example, are covered, I may say, in the season of its flowering, with a gorgeous robe of it, matting its sides with indescribable luxuriance, climbing its lofty battlements and fringing its empty windows and broken arches, as though nature would make the pall of death exquisitely beautiful and splendid, that she might conceal the hideousness of decay, and shut from the sight of frail mortals these affecting monuments of the vanity of human grandeur and pride.

I have said and written a great deal to my countrymen about the cultivation of flowers, ornamental gardening, and rural embellishments; and I would read them a homily on the subject every day of every remaining year of my life, if I thought it would have the effect which I desire, of inducing them to make this matter of particular attention and care. When a man asks me what is the use of shrubs and flowers, my first impulse always is to look under his hat and see the length of his ears. I am heartily sick of measuring everything by a standard of mere utility and profit; and as heartily do I pity the man who can, see no good in life but in pecuniary gain, or in the mere animal indulgencies of eating and drinking.

The establishment of horticultural societies in Salem, Boston, Worcester, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia—and I speak of these societies in particular because I have attended the exhibitions of most of them—has rendered an immense benefit to the country, not merely in the introduction of new and valuable fruits and vegetables, and in what they have done to improve and perfect the cultivation of those long known among us, but in the improvement of the public taste, and the powerful stimulus they have given to the cultivation of flowers and the formation of gardens and ornamental grounds throughout the country. Few countries in temperate latitudes are richer in the floral kingdom of nature, and the luxuriance of vegetable growth and the splendors of vegetable beauty, than the United States. Why should they not be cultivated? Was the

human eye, that wonder of wonders, that matchless organ of our physical constitution, that inexhaustible instrument of the most exalted and varied pleasures, made in vain? Are the forms of beauty in the natural world, so infinitely multiplied as they are around us, made for any other purpose than to be enjoyed; and what better means can we take to strengthen the domestic affections, of all others the most favorable to virtue, than to render our homes as beautiful and as attractive as possible? Who does not see constantly the influence of external circumstances upon character as well as comfort; and perceive how greatly order, exactness, and personal neatness contribute to form and strengthen the sense of moral exactness and propriety?

The horticultural establishments of England, their vegetable gardens, their flower gardens, their shrubberies and plantations, their green-houses and conservatories, are upon the most extensive scale; and I shall presently give a full account of some of the principal ones which I had the pleasure of visiting.

Hints on Pruning.

BY R. B. LEUCHARS, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

As the proper period for this operation is now drawing near, I hope a few hints will not be unacceptable to your readers. I am aware that there is no lack of eminent writers upon this subject, but there is abundant scope for all. A wide field is presented for the occupation of our thoughts and the exercise of our energies, and a correct knowledge of these matters can only be obtained by a unity of purpose—a unity of action—and a unity of observation. If proofs were wanting to show the indifference of what may be termed ripened wood, to heat, cold, drought, and moisture, when compared with unripened wood, which, though apparently thrifty enough, is nevertheless, more vascular, and has made less wood in proportion to its bulk, we have plenty illustrations of the above fact, this season, in this locality. We have abundant evidence that a tree, like any thing else in nature, must have its elements so adjusted that combination between them and the air may take place regularly and rapidly, when they are brought into action, that properly organized wood may be formed. When this is not the case, and certain elements are present in excess, decomposition takes place in the redundant secretions; the decay of the parts and the ultimate death of the tree, is the consequence.

If we consider the various parts of the stem of a tree, viz., the pith, the wood, the medullary rays, and the bark, to consist of bundles of small, hollow tubes, of various sizes, and of different kinds, intended to contain liquid and gaseous substances, and to convey them to different parts of the tree; moreover, if we consider the root as the lateral prolongation of the stem downwards into the earth, and the branches as the upward prolongation of the stem into the air, which circumstance is, in some

measure, proved by the facility with which branches may be transformed into roots, and roots into branches, the original position of the tree may thus be reversed, and the roots and branches, being thus mutually convertible, must, in their general structure, be very much alike. Lastly, if we consider the leaves and spongioles as performing analogous functions, and acting reciprocally upon each other, which is evident from the appearance of trees in a hot day, the supply of moisture inhaled by the roots being too small for the quantity exhaled by the leaves, at the extreme points of the roots, the bark becomes white, soft and spongy, a perfect mass of mouths, or pores, and vessels. It is by these spongy extremities that liquid or gaseous elements are capable of entering into, or making their escape from, the interior of the root. The branches and twigs, in like manner, are extensions of the trunk, and the leaves may be considered as a still further extension. The fibres of the leaves are minute ramifications of the woody matter composing the shoots, and are by them connected with the larger branches, and through them receive the sap which they contain. The green part of the leaves may be considered as special expansions of the bark, by which it is fitted to act upon the air in the same way as the spongy terminations of the roots are fitted to act upon the water, and other substances they meet with in the soil; for, as the fibres of the leaves are connected with the wood of the stem, so the green portion of the leaves are connected with its bark, and by this, part of the juices of the tree are acted upon by the elements of the atmosphere. The green part of the leaf may thus be termed the laboratory of the tree; there, the materials for future fruits, buds and flowers are separated from the sap; there, the woody fibre is formed and prepared for the next year's layer; and, as the superfluous, unassimilated sap descends, it is deposited beneath the inner bark, and forms what we call the annual ring or layer of wood.

Now, if we will give these considerations their due weight, I think we will pause a little before we apply the pruning knife, either to the root or branch of a fruit tree, and ask ourselves the question, how can we best assist nature in maintaining this reciprocal activity, so that a due amount of sap may be assimilated and concentrated for the production of fibre and fruit?

I believe it will be admitted, that when a tree is growing quick and luxuriant, there is less concentration of sap by the leaves, than when the young shoots are less vascular and more woody. More water is absorbed by the roots, because more is demanded by the leaves to form young shoots, and to supply the loss by excessive natural perspiration, as well as mechanical evaporation. The absorbing roots are forced into an unnatural state of activity, which continues long after the leaves have ceased to perform their functions, and when they

no longer demand the supply. Hence, the breaking of the buds in autumn, the bursting of the bark in winter, and the growth of late shoots, which never ripen.

The general panacea for these evils, is to *prune*, i.e. to cut off a certain quantity of branches from the tree, in winter—very frequently the lower ones are taken away, and the stem is left bare. The exterior sap vessels are thus exposed, without shade or shelter, to the influence of the burning sun in summer, the rays of which, by reflection, frequently rise to 120° Fah., a fertile source of what is termed sun blight: and more, those branches are taken off which alone were capable of modifying the current of ascending sap in its upward course, by drawing it off into the lateral branches. I am of opinion that this winter pruning cure is worse than all the other evils put together. I am happy to see that some able horticulturists are now raising their voice against this unpractical barbarism, a practice as unnatural as it is unprofitable. It is like setting the trees on stilts, under the illjudged pretext of cropping the ground beneath them. If a tree is worth root-room in the ground, it is worth head-room in the air; and if it is not worth these, it is worth nothing at all, except for ornament; and, if it is not wanted for ornament, it should be cut down. But a fruit tree may be both useful and ornamental, and abundantly pay for the garden room that it occupies; and those who have little garden room to spare for fruit trees, should try the system of growing small pyramidal or conical trees, clothed with branches, from the ground upwards. It is very easy, during summer, to stop the wood-making propensities of a tree, by depriving it of the power of drawing excessively upon the roots for moisture, and the roots, in like manner, may be placed into a position to imbibe healthful secretion for its nourishment.

Notwithstanding all the volumes that have been written on the motion and circulation of vegetable fluids, we are still in the dark as to the *proper* time, season, or period of the year for cutting the roots or branches of a tree. We may reason ourselves, individually, into the supposition of one period being better than another,—but where is the proof? Experience has taught us, that autumn is the best time for what is called winter pruning, immediately on the falling of the leaves, or when they can be shaken from the tree; but even then the sap is sensibly in motion. Still, we know that spring pruning is bad; that pruning in mid winter is little better; and where severe pruning *must* be done, that autumn pruning is the best of all, both for roots and branches, and this, too, is the slackest time of the whole workable season, yet, not one case out of ten, is it taken the advantage of to get the pruning work accomplished. Will some of our extensive horticulturists direct their attention to this matter, and give us the benefit of their experience.—*Hovey's Magazine*.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 1849.

MICHIGAN FARMER.**WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR.**

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Letter from the Editor.—No. 42.

PRÄRIE RONDE, Oct. 24, 1849.

We are now upon one of the most beautiful prairies in the world, and as fertile as it is beautiful. Prairie Ronde is the largest prairie in our State, and is famed for the productiveness of its soil. It is about seven miles long, north and south, and about six wide, east and west. Striking a line through it, however, from north-west to south-east, its extreme length is nine miles. It contains 29,000 acres. And then Gourd-Neck prairie on the east, is only separated from it by a strip of timber some eighty rods in width. This prairie is hemmed in by wood land throughout its entire circumference, on the west, north-west, and south-west, by a dense forest of heavy timber, and on the eastern portion by timbered openings, so that there is a superabundance of material for building and fencing purposes. This prairie lies twelve or fourteen miles south of Kalamazoo.

Nothing can be more beautiful to the eye of one of dame Nature's adorers, than the farms upon this prairie, when decked in their summer glories, all surrounded as they are, by one unbroken wall of verdure. At present even, in all their nakedness, they present many attractions. Their large and well fenced fields, without shrub or stone, many of them covered with luxuriant wheat crops, all spread out beneath the eye at a glance, their deep, black, productive soil, their thrifty orchards, and in many instances, their snug, tidy, and commodious farm buildings, present a spectacle delightful to behold.

GODFREY KNIGHT'S FARM.—We have only visited two or three farms upon the prairie, and that but cursorily, and yet we have met with many things which interested us much, and which would doubtless be both interesting and profitable to our readers.

The first farm which we visited was that of Godfrey Knight, Esq., situated about two miles south of Schoolcraft, the capital of the prairie, and a very pretty little village.—This is the farm which took the first premium among the prairie farms presented at the late fair at Kalamazoo, and it is one of the best managed farms we have seen.

anywhere. The fences are all good, and every field is supplied with a gate which opens both ways, and is hung upon a post so large and deep set, that it never sags. The upper hinges pass quite through the posts, and are fastened with nuts, and the lower hinges have shoulders to them, so that they cannot enter beyond a certain depth.

What is quite remarkable about this farm is, that no such thing as a weed is allowed to grow on it. Mr. K. commenced a war of extermination upon the whole weed tribe from the very commencement of his operations upon the farm, dealing out death and destruction to every invader. He will not even give them leave to squat upon the road side, but hunts them as he would a wolf that was prowling about his sheep fold. And that is the true economy. The trouble of keeping out weeds, is nothing compared with that of keeping them under from year to year, so as to give the growing crop a reasonable chance for its life.—Many farmers spend a great portion of their time in fighting weeds, and all to little purpose. After a hard fought campaign, they generally come off second best, the weeds having succeeded in drawing a great portion of the nutriment of the soil from the crop, and in leaving a good supply of seed upon the ground, to stock it for the next year. And thus matters go on from year to year, the farmer wasting his energies in a fruitless struggle, generally comes off vanquished, leaving his fields in undisturbed possession of the enemy at the close of the season. And what folly is this?—Scarcely more insane would be the policy of throwing open the gates of a fort to an enemy, in the expectation that he could thus be more easily vanquished.

Mr. Knight keeps his land in a high state of cultivation, being fully persuaded that if he would have great crops, he must give them high feeding. Four years ago, we think it was, he had forty acres of wheat, which averaged forty bushels to the acre, the whole field over. This we had, not from himself only, but from others, who helped harvest it. That year he sold 3,330 bushels of wheat, and yet his entire farm only consists of 200 acres. We think it was the same year, that he used Moore's celebrated machine, which harvests, threshes and cleans, all by one operation. In two days, the machine delivered fifteen hundred bushels of wheat, in bags, to be sent to the granary, being seven hundred and fifty bushels per day, from the grain standing in the field. We shall have more to say of this machine in our next.

Mr. K. generally gets from fifty to seventy bushels of corn, and from two to three tons of hay the first crop, and from a ton to a ton and a half the second, per acre. He was digging potatoes, and finer ones we have not seen. They are a new variety, and I think he called them the American Whites, being in shape, somewhat like the Neshanocks, but are perfectly white, and he says they are decidedly superior to the latter, or any other kind in use.

Mr. K. has a beautiful orchard, of 300 apple trees, very thrifty, of choice varieties, and in bearing. In the middle of the orchard, is a row which he called the early Sour Bough, which, though planted at the same time, and of the same size with the rest, are nearly twice as large as the other varieties. They are a very pleasant apple and ripen at harvest time. He had fifty bushels of them last year.

He has a very pleasant dwelling, and delightfully located upon a rising ground.

Although our visit was very short, we could say much more, but our limits forbid.

Letter from the Editor.—No. 43.

PRÄRIE RONDE, Oct. 24, 1849.

We had intended to visit the magnificent farm of Hon. E. H. Lothrop, consisting of a section of land, lying upon the South end of the Prairie, about half of it being prairie, which is all under improvement, and the remaining half running into the adjoining openings, but hearing that he was from home, we desisted. There are many other very beautiful farms, which we very much desired to visit, and among them those of Delamore Duncan Esq., and several others, but we shall have to postpone our good intentions to another time, and content ourselves with noticing the

FARM OF ANDREW Y. MOORE Esq.

It is located about three quarters of a mile to the East of Schoolcraft, and is a well managed farm, consisting of 320 acres, including 160 acres which he rents for a term of years. Mr. M. is a wide awake, thorough-going farmer, and is up to all the improvements of the age in which he lives.

He devotes himself mainly to wheat growing, and he has facilities for getting in, harvesting, threshing and cleaning his crop, which few enjoy, and which makes the business more profitable to him than to most others.

The Gang plow.—In the first place, he uses Baker's Gang plow, which is a great saving of labor and expense. He says four horses will draw three plows with as much ease as two horses will one, and do the

work as well, so that there is the saving of the labor of two horses and two men. The plows are attached to wheels and axle, and there being no land side nor bottom part to them, there is of course much less friction. There is no holding, a boy who guides the team following along after them. With a gang of only two plows, a boy plows four acres a day, and does it very handsomely. It is the same kind which was tested so successfully at the Fair at Detroit. They can only operate to advantage, of course, in land which is measurably free from stone and stumps. Their inventor lived at Flowerfield, four miles to the South of this, till recently. He now lives at Niles.

Sowing Machine and drill.—Mr. M. has also a broad-cast sowing machine, of a very simple construction, with which a boy can sow evenly twenty-five acres a day. And he has this year introduced the drill. The conditions on which he has purchased it are such, that he will be necessitated to test its advantages so as to ascertain the exact measure of the superiority of this method over the ordinary methods of putting in wheat broadcast. He agrees to pay the excess obtained from one hundred acres put in with this machine, over the yield of the same number of acres put in broadcast. He has sown a hundred and sixty acres in one field, this season, a part of it being drilled in, and a part of it sown broadcast. It is all the same kind of land, and put in about the same time, and in the same order. The entire field looks beautiful, but the portion in drills, presents the prettiest appearance.

The mammoth harvester.—We have before alluded to a mammoth machine used by Mr. Moore, upon this prairie, which harvests, threshes, and cleans the grain by one operation, but never saw it, and had but an imperfect idea of it till now. It occupies a space 24 feet by 13, and is drawn by sixteen horses, which are driven by four men or boys, while three more tend the machine. The reaping part does not differ very materially from Mc. Cormick's reaper, except in the form of the sickle, in which this machine has a decided advantage over Mc. Cormick's. The great disadvantage of Mc. Cormick's straight sickle is, that it soon becomes dull, and has to be sharpened very often. And this was the kind of sickle first used in this machine, and it is said to be the first ever invented, and this the first reaping machine, but whether this be so,

we know not. But the inventor discovered as the teeth of the sickle were all set one way, they became dulled, not from the cutting motion, but from the drawing back of the sickle preparatory to the cutting motion, the back of the teeth pressing against the straw as it is drawn back. To remedy this, he so constructed the sickle, that its teeth were thrown into angular positions, so that they cut both ways, and there is no wearing upon the teeth as it is drawn back. The sickle thus constructed, will work well the whole season through, without sharpening, whereas the straight sickle needs sharpening every day, and sometimes every half day. The threshing part does not differ from ordinary threshing machines, but there is a contrivance which conveys the wheat direct from the reaper to the thresher, and another which conveys it to the fanning mill, and another still, which elevates and pours it into the bag, the whole being carried by means of cog wheels which gear into the left wheel of the machine, which, to prevent its sliding upon the ground, is manned also with cogs.

With the team and help above named, this machine will harvest, thresh and clean twenty acres per day, and Mr. M. says it will do it with incomparably less waste than any other method, scarcely a peck to the acre being lost. The machine has fingers which pick up the crinkled grain, almost from the ground, as they are elevated and depressed at pleasure, so that it is all gathered clean. And then, all that is wasted in handling the bundles, and pitching them on and off, first, the load then the stack, and in threshing in the usual manner, is saved by this machine. If our recollection serves, Mr. M. estimated, that the wheat saved by this machine, which is usually wasted, was sufficient to pay for harvesting, threshing and cleaning. He says the expense out per acre to him, does not exceed 75 cents, and he has operated it for 65 cents per acre. Where he operates it for another person, he has from twenty shillings to three dollars per acre.

The machine was invented by a namesake of Mr. M.'s, Hiram Moore, who lives upon Climax prairie. The patent has expired, but he expects to get it renewed, as he has never realized any thing of consequence from it, having been employed the whole time in making improvements upon it. It can never be introduced into general use on account of its cost, eight hundred dollars being the expense of building it. Mr. A. Y. Moore built the one he uses at

that expense, on condition, that it should make him the owner of one half of it, so that it in fact cost him at the rate of sixteen hundred dollars for the entire machine. He has used it for several years, five or six, we think, and uniformly with the results above specified. It is owing entirely to his enterprise, that its great advantages have ever been fairly tested. There are but this machine and two others, we think, in operation. It might be used, with great profit, by all extensive wheat growers upon prairie land, or any smooth land. And if wheat-growing were a little less uncertain, this machine would make it an object for capitalists to embark in it extensively.

We have many more interesting and instructive things to say of Mr. M.'s farming operations, but we must reserve them for another occasion. We will only add, that Mr. M. is one of the most intelligent, enterprising, and successful farmers in our state, and yet he is a merchant by profession, and has only turned his attention to farming within a few years. And he came into it free from, and unencumbered with those unyielding prejudices, with which such multitudes are bound hand and foot to their old ways.

Getting into Deep Water.

As we expected, our friends of the Albany Cultivator throw themselves upon their dignity in relation to our argument upon the chess question. This is a very convenient way of disposing of the matter. By the way, we do hereby offer a premium of one hundred dollars, to be paid to the editors of that paper, whenever they shall produce proof of what they assert in their September number, in relation to what took place sixteen years ago. If it be true, nothing is easier than to show it from the documents. Let us have the documents.

But perhaps we are a little ungenerous to crowd our good friends of the Cultivator just now, as they are getting into rather deep water with their own correspondents. We advise them to close their columns at once to the discussion, for if they continue to show as much puerile weakness in their replies, as they do in reply to a communication from Johnstown, they will soon unthemselves up, and we should be sorry to see that. The case as stated by the correspondent was, that he sowed clean seed upon a field, which was duly prepared by manuring, &c.—that it came up well, and grew luxuriantly, was not winter killed, nor killed in any way, but kept on growing, and

giving forth rich promise of an abundant harvest, until it came to head out, when lo! it was all chess, except occasionally a scattering head of wheat.

Now for the explanation. "Suppose," say the editors, "that you should visit a certain country, and should find it inhabited by men; suppose you should quit that country for a while, and then should pass that way again, and should find it inhabited by monkeys—would you conclude that the men had turned to monkeys? Would you not rather conclude, that the men had removed, and the monkeys had come in, though you could not tell whether the men had gone, nor whence the monkeys had come?" And then they have, as usual, a long string of perhapses, and maybes. Perhaps it may be so and so, and perhaps it may be so and so, and perhaps it may be so and so, and all this miserable, flimsy stuff, in opposition to the most undeniable facts, and arguments as impregnable as were ever framed by the human mind. Why, if we had a boy ten years old, who would make such a fool of himself, we should have no hope in trying to make any thing of him.

Talk about the laws of nature, about genera and species, and all that! We venerate the laws of nature, just so far as we can, "by searching, find them out," but who is so wise as to have explored them all? If there is such a one, let him speak. We pause for an answer. Does no one reply? Then presume not to say, that it cannot be one of nature's laws, that wheat under certain circumstances, should degenerate into chess—as much a law of nature as that man *should not* be turned into a monkey? And especially as the one is supported, and the other contradicted, by palpable facts?

American Butter in England.

Speaking of American Butter, the London Commercial Journal has the following remarks:

"At a public sale of American butter at Liverpool, it fetched for the best sorts, (one hundred and twelve pounds,) eighty-four shillings; second, seventy-two to seventy-four shillings, duty paid; while inferior only sold at forty-three shillings in bond, of which the parcel chiefly consisted. The quantity arrived at the London market shows the same results, the principal part being sold for grease purposes. The American makers of butter are very far behind the Irish, English or Dutch; from the first operation to the last, all seems to be done with-

would, if managed by experienced hands, fetch in this market twenty-five or thirty shillings more money; there is no attention paid to the making, salting, putting down or packing."

Letter from the Editor.—No. 41.

MONROE, Oct. 19, 1849.

The Monroe County Fair was held yesterday in this place, and though we did not arrive till the best of it was over, yet we had, in what we saw, good proof of the onward progress of the great cause of agricultural improvement in this county. The day was delightful, and though the roads were excessively bad from the heavy rains which have recently fallen, there was a large assemblage of the "lords of the soil" from different, and many of them, from distant parts of the county, all moved by the spirit of the occasion.

The cattle and horses were mostly removed, yet there were some very superior animals left upon the ground, and among them the fine horse Turk, from Erie in this county, brother to the one of the same name, exhibited at the State Fair at Detroit from Adrian, and also a very fine Devon bull, 19 months old, owned by Samuel Bartlett Esq., the President of the Society. The exhibition of native stock is said to have been very superior.

In the vegetable department, there was a good show, the various productions of the soil being of a high order. Judging from the specimens presented, one would be lead to the conclusion, that this must be emphatically a land of corn, and scarcely less of potatoes, and turnips, and onions, and beets, and carrots, and pumpkins, and squashes, particularly of the last, which were of mammoth dimensions, and not to be beaten any where.

In the fruit department, there was a good display of apples, and quinces, and some peaches. The best lot was presented by Wm. H. Montgomery Esq., who lives near Dundee, and who also presented a good horticultural essay. The apples were very large and fine.

But, as was fitting, it was in one of the products of the dairy that Monroe has won her laurels. In that greatest of all luxuries of the table, butter, she has borne off the palm. Of all the fairs we had previously attended, including state and county, Oakland stood pre-eminent in this department. But she must resign her laurels now, so far as butter is concerned, to her modest sister, Monroe. The first premium on but-

ter was awarded to Leander Sackett Esq., of Raisinville.

The remark was made, that some of the butter presented, which would otherwise have been very nice, was spoiled by being worked too much, thus giving it a greasy and stringy, or adhesive, instead of the brittle and firm consistence, which is peculiar to butter which has been worked just right. The reason assigned is, that in overworking, the little globules that contain the oil, are broken.

In the ladies' department, there was a good display of needle work, and also of drawing and painting. We observed a very beautiful specimen of drawing, representing a mother and her child, by Mrs. Mayhew—also a number of specimens of painting of much merit, by the Misses Van Brunt. These paintings consisted in likenesses, representations of rural landscapes, birds, &c., and exhibited a truthfulness to nature seldom surpassed.

There were also some very pretty pieces of embroidery and worsted work—also a very pretty patch work quilt, rag carpeting, &c.

The plowing match came off with much spirit. Four teams were entered, and although no premiums were offered, there was quite a spirited competition. There was little odds in the execution of the work, the three horse teams plowing their quarter in thirty-four and five minutes, and the ox team (of which there was but one) was not far behind them. The preference was given by the committee to C. M. Humphrey Esq.

An address was delivered (before we arrived) by Samuel Bartlett Esq., President of the Society, which was highly spoken of. It was voted to be published.

On the whole, the exhibition, though not on so magnificent a scale, as those of the Oakland and Kalamazoo Societies, was a highly creditable one, and all seemed to drink deeply into the spirit of the occasion. Every one seemed satisfied with the result as a highly auspicious one, and as furnishing a guarantee of the future triumphs of the cause in that county. Thus have the noble little band, whose efforts originated the movement, had the joyful satisfaction of seeing their labors crowned with triumphant success. May their hearts be cheered and their hands strengthened, by continual accessions to their numbers, and the wide diffusion of the true principles of agricultural improvement among the population of the county.

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We here take occasion to express our thanks to Capt. Dustin of the Hollister, for a very pleasant trip to Monroe and back again to Detroit, in his capital little steamer. Everything seemed to be just right on board, and we were happy to observe that he was blessed with lots of passengers both ways.

Washtenaw Co. Fair.

The Ann Arbor papers speak of the Washtenaw Co. Fair as having surpassed the expectations of all. Although it was got up in a hurry with but little time for preparation, the exhibition, especially of stock, is said to have been a highly creditable one. We regret we were unable to be present. The following is the list of premiums awarded.

List of Premiums Awarded at the Washtenaw County Fair.

CATTLE.

F. S. Finley, Scio, 1 yr old bull	1st pre.	\$2 00
H. Ticknor, Pittsfield do	2d	1 00
J. D. Baldwin, Ann Arbor, 2 yr old		
Devon (no com)		3 00
Wm. Anderson, Pittsfield, milch cow	1st pr	5 00
H. E. DeGarmo, Ann Arbor do	2d	3 00
F. S. Finley, Scio, 2 yr old Dur heifer	1st	3 00
John Brown, Superior, 1 yr do	do	2 00
F. S. Finley, Scio, do	do	1 00
D. B. Brown, Ann Arbor, native milch cow	1st	4 00
S. D. McDowell, Pittsfield, do	2d	2 00
W. N. Richardson, Ann Arbor, 2 yr old native heifer	1st	2 00
J. D. Baldwin, do	do	2d
S. D. McDowell, Pittsfield, 1 yr do		1 00
L. Bennett, Superior, working oxen	1st	5 00
C. Yost, Pittsfield, do	do	2d
do	do	5 yoke
F. S. Finley, Scio, do	do	2d
Philo Parsons, Pittsfield, 4 yr old steers	1st	4 00
Willard Foster, Scio, 3 do	1st	3 00
J. A. Foster, do	do	do
Chester Yost, Pittsfield, 2 do	2 00	
F. S. Finley, Scio,	1 00	

PLOWING MATCH.

Wm. Burnett, Scio	1st	\$2 00
James W. Finley, do	1 00	
John Brown, Superior	1 00	

SHEEP.

G. W. Gale, Superior, merino buck	1st pr.	3 00
T. L. Spafford, Manchester do	do	2d
John Lowry, Lodi, 5 merino ewes	1st	4 00
T. L. Spafford, Manchester do	do	2d
D. A. Mills, Manchester, Saxony buck	1st	3 00
F. S. Finley, Scio, do	do	2d
D. A. Mills, Manchester, 5 do ewes	1st	4 00
F. S. Finley, Scio, 5 do do	2d	3 00
Wm. Hiscock, Superior, 5 Grade do		

HOGS.

John Lowry, Lodi, Berkshire boar	2 00	
C. T. Wilmot, Ann Arbor, breeding sow	1st pr	2 00
Wm. McCormick, do	do	2d
Israel Esty, Lodi, 5 pigs	1 00	2 00

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Moses Rogers, Ann Arbor, straw cutter	1 00	
T. H. Rogers, do grain cradle	1 00	
Rufus Mathews, Northfield, horse rake	2 00	
H. Partridge, Ann Arbor, cast plow	1st pr.	
Moses Rogers, do do	2d	1 00
J. W. Finley, Scio, draft or plan of gate	2 00	
A. Partridge, Ann Arbor, machine for gathering clover seed, recommended for discretionary premium.		
Mr. Renwick, portable cider mill and press, recommended for discretionary premium.		

HORSES.			
T. North, Ypsilanti, stallion (white)	1st pr	5 00	
C. S. Goodrich, Ann Arbor, stallion (black)	2d	3 00	
S. J. Freeman, Salem, matched carriage horses	1st	4 00	
G. Renwick, do do do	2d	2 00	
F. S. Finley, Scio, matched dist horses	1st	4 00	
H. Compton, Ypsilanti do	2d	2 00	
James Davis, Lima, single horse	1st	3 00	
J. B. Vanatta, Salem do	2d	1 00	
J. M. Wilcoxson, Ann Arbor, 3 yr old colt	1st	3 00	
T. W. Hunt, Lodi, do	2d	1 00	
Eli O. Smith, Saline, 2 yr old colt	1st	2 00	
Palmer Elliott, Ypsilanti, do	2d	1 00	
Justin Kellogg, Pittsfield, 1 yr old colt	1st	2 00	
Aza Kies, Ypsilanti, do	2d	1 00	
J. T. Dunn, Pittsfield, mare & colt	1st	5 00	
D. Depue, do do do	2d	3 00	

FLOWERS.			
Miss S. Swathell, Ann Arbor, floral design	1 00		
D. Hammond, Ypsilanti, variety of flowers	1 00		
E. D. Lay, do do dahlias	1 00		
Miss M. T. Agnew, Ann Arbor, floral bouquet	50		
Mrs. M. Norris, Ypsilanti, round do	50		
Miss E. Almandinger, Ann Arbor, round bouquet or wreath	50		

For the Michigan Farmer.

ELBA, Oct. 22, 1849.

Will A. W. Ingraham inform the public, through the Michigan Farmer, who is the author of that valuable implement, the Corn Cultivator, which took the premium at our glorious State Fair last September? By so doing he will oblige

A FRIEND.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES AND NEEDLEWORK.

Mrs. C. Yost, Pittsfield, pr woolen blankets	1st pr	2 00
Mrs. H. Partridge, Ann Arbor do	2d	1 00
John Brown, Superior, 10 yds woolen cloth	2 00	
Mrs. Seely Allen, Ypsilanti, pair woolen stockings	1 00	
Miss Isadore Wilson, Ann Arbor, group worked flowers	1st pr	1 00
Mrs. W. R. Perry, Ann Arbor do	2d	.75
Mrs. E. Whitaker, do do do	3d	.50
Mrs. W. S. Saunders do patch-work quilt	1 00	
Mrs. C. Yost, Pittsfield, linen pillow cases, dis. premium		
do do do coverlid, dis pre		

MANUFACTURES OTHER THAN DOMESTIC.

E. T. Williams, Ann Arbor, Niagara Cool stove	\$1 00
C. D. Goodrich, do set stove furniture	1 00
D. Henning, do flour barrel	1 00
Vreeland & Sperry, do whiffletree & neck-yoke	2 00
Nelson Imus, do buggy with top	3 00
John Howland, Ypsilanti, 1 dozen calf skins dressed	1 00
P. W. Sage, do single harness	1 00
W. Wagner, Ann Arbor, dress coat	1 00
E. C. Peck, Ypsilanti, bee hive	1 00
R. Waterman, Ann Arbor, bee hive and bees dis. premium	

FIELD CROPS.

Wm. Anderson, Ann Arbor, field corn	\$1 00
T. Watson, Lyndon, soles wheat	1 00

BREAD, BUTTER, CHEESE &c.

Eber White, Ann Arbor, 50 lbs firkin butter	2 00
Orrin White do 10 lbs roll butter	1st pr 2 00
B. Holmes, Pittsfield do do 2d	1 00
Mrs. A. Ten Brook, Ann Arbor, bread	1 00
Geo McCormick, Superior, box honey	1 00

VEGETABLES.

Cyrus Stone, York, yam potatoes	50
L. W. Bodwell, Ann Arbor, sweet potatoes	50
E. W. Gale, Superior, squashes	50
Asa Rice, Ypsilanti, field pumpkins	50
C. Brewell, Ann Arbor, celery and cauliflower	50
Charles Tyler, Pittsfield, onions	50
J. W. Wing, Ann Arbor, parsnips	50
do do cabbages	50
John Larwood, do	50
Wm. Burnett, Scio, blood beet	50
L. W. Bodwell, Ann Arbor, blood beet	50
John Larwood, do ring leaf willow	50

FRUIT.

Lorin Moore, York, 12 quinces	\$1 00
Mrs. J. R. Wilcoxson, Ann Arbor, 12 peaches	1 00
A. Ten Brook, do native grapes	1 00
E. D. Lay, Ypsilanti, variety winter apples	1st pre 1 00
T. Hunt, Lodi, do do 2d	.50
E. D. Lay, Ypsilanti, table apples	1 00
T. Hunt, Lodi, do do 2d	.50
G. Sutton, Northfield, do do	dis pre
Geo. McCormick, Salem, do	do
J. G. Morse, Scio, do	do
R. Preston, Pittsfield, currant wine	do

Michigan Southern Railroad.—Subscriptions have been opened at the office of Winslow, Savier & Co., No. 52, Wall st., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the stock of this road, to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.—The additional capital will be applied to the construction of the road to Coldwater, Branch county, from its present terminus at Hillsdale, a distance of twenty miles; and from Laporte to Michigan City, Indiana, a distance of thirteen miles.

Notes by the Way.

BY THE EDITOR.

Fair of the American Institute.—On our way West the other day, we fell in with a merchant direct from New York, who, while there, attended the Fair of the American Institute at Castle Garden. He seemed quite transported even with the recollection of the many beautiful things which he saw there. Every thing of the beautiful and the useful in the arts, was there to be seen, and in such endless diversification as quite to bewilder the wondering beholder.

Great Inventions.—He spoke of two new inventions in particular, which attracted his notice as being of very great utility, and involving great mechanical ingenuity. One of them consisted in an optical contrivance for seeing through water to any depth to which a tube could be made to reach down. A tube is constructed, reaching to the bottom of the water, at the lower end of which a lantern is fixed, which is fed with air through the tube, there being a separate pipe, also communicating with the surface, to conduct off the smoke. Through the aid of reflectors, objects can be seen at a considerable distance in every direction from the bottom of the tube.—Dead bodies, or any other object, can be distinctly seen in any part of a vessel, and with the diving bell they can be reached and brought up.

Another invention for rescuing persons from the upper stories of a burning building, struck us, from his description of it, as being of surpassing utility. It consists of a succession of light ladders, which are run up; first one is raised as high as it can be got up, and then another is put right under it, the upper end of the latter entering the lower end of the former and being fastened to it, and thus one after another is put under and the whole raised until the top reaches the desired spot. To the topmost round is attached a grappling iron with cords and pulleys. The grappling iron is seized by the person at the window, as soon as it comes within his reach, disengaged from the ladder, and grappled into the window sill, when the individual deposits himself in a bag attached to the cords which are suspended from the grappling iron, and is let down by means of pulleys, of which the persons below have the control. The only use of the ladders is to hoist the grappling iron, cords, pulleys, &c. Three persons have thus been rescued from

the fourth story of a burning building in five minutes.

He spoke of the needle work, including embroidery and worsted work, as being of surpassing excellence. He mentioned particularly a large spaniel dog, of worsted work, so true to life, that no one would suspect, that it was simply a creation of the needle. Another piece which he spoke of with admiration, was a representation of Jacob, expressing his disappointment, indignation, chagrin and despair, as he was turning away from Laban, who had refused to give him the wife of his choice, after his seven years' labor. These and several other pieces of unrivalled expression and beauty, of which he spake, were labelled, as having been worked in this and that public school, free and charity schools of the city.

Milling in Oswego.—We had no thought of the extent of the milling operations carried on at Oswego, until informed by a gentleman from that place whom we met in the cars the other day. He said there were seventeen flouring mills in Oswego, containing ninety run of stone. He said they could beat the Rochester mills, both in the quantity of wheat ground per day by each run of stone, and in the quantity of flour obtained from a given number of bushels of wheat. On the supposition that each run of stone turns out only fifty barrels of flour per day, 4500 bbls. are manufactured daily, and 27,000 bbls. weekly, in the place. The immense water power, which carries all these mills, and much more, is furnished by the Oswego river.—The city contains eleven thousand inhabitants.

Advantages realized.—It was with great reluctance that the mechanics of Detroit were prevailed upon to exhibit anything at the State Fair, some from one cause, and some from another. But what they have lost by their neglect, may be guessed at from the benefits realized by a single one of them, or rather a single firm, who had their eyes open upon the subject, as related to us by the gentleman above named. De Graff & Kendrick, the proprietors of a large foundry and machine shop, in the lower part of the city, had a small sized steam engine taken to the show ground for exhibition, where it attracted considerable attention, and as a consequence, their shop was thronged with persons making inquiries about the construction of engines, their prices, &c. We all have to live and learn, but the difficulty with some men is, that

their learning comes too late to be of any use to them.

The Wheat crop.—In passing from Detroit to Kalamazoo, it was pleasant to look out upon the young wheat fields, which occasionally spread themselves out along the road side. Never did the wheat crop put on a more promising appearance at this stage of its growth, and yet, how uncertain the result? Taking lessons from the past, how dubious the prospect, notwithstanding all these flattering appearances. And even if we should have a good crop next year, we know not whether it would be a blessing or a curse. If it should have the effect to enarm our farmers into the belief that thereafter they need have no apprehensions about the failure of the wheat crop, then it had been better for them, to have been a failure. If however, they should only look upon it as one of those lucky seasons which come around once in three, four, or five years, and which are to be regarded as exceptions, then the case would not be so bad.

The results of clovering.—Mr. Thomas, of Kalamazoo, gave us his experience in clovering, (or rather, we believe, that of his son-in-law,) Mr. Cuck, from which we have learned some things which, if not absolutely at variance with our farmer ideas, are somewhat divergent from them, to say the least. He stated, that seven years ago, eight acres upon a farm lying one mile from Kalamazoo village, on the road to Gull Prairie, were seeded to clover. It did not do much the first season, but being plastered, it came up and made a heavy growth. The first crop was mowed regularly from year to year, and re-mowed for hay. The second crop was harvested for seed, the instrument described in our last number, for taking off the heads, being used in harvesting it. Enough to re-seed the land was scattered upon the ground as the instrument passed over it, and thus what was killed out from year to year, was replaced, and the ground kept well stocked. The heads being taken from the second crop for seed, the crop itself was either pastured, or suffered to rot on the ground. Thus matters went on for seven years, the first crop being removed for hay every year, and the stock on the ground kept good by the seed scattered in harvesting the second. Last fall, the field, after lying in clover for seven years, and being treated as above, was plowed, and last spring was planted to corn; and he described the corn on the ground as a most extraordinary

crop. He judged, that the whole eight acres would average a hundred bushels (shelled corn) to the acre. This is certainly very extraordinary. Clover has, with good reason, been regarded an exhausting crop, when removed from the soil. It would seem, however, that the mineral elements brought up from the sub-soil by its long tap root, together with the organic elements absorbed through the leaves from the atmosphere, by the second crop alone, far more than supply the mineral elements abstracted from the surface soil by the first and second crops both.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Sheep in Washtenaw County.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 22, 1849.

MR. ISHAM: Seeing your remarks on Sheep in Kalamazoo County, I have concluded to send you the pay for the next volume of the Farmer, and make some remarks on Sheep in our County. I believe we have as good as there are in the State, both Merino and Saxon. I saw Gilkey's entered as Merino; I also saw Lovell's and Stewart's at the State Fair. If those were their best Merino sheep, we have beat them easy at our County Fair. If I am not mistaken, I saw a letter some two years ago in the Farmer, from Peters of Buffalo, recommending Gilkey's sheep as the best Saxony flock he knew of, stating that he had ordered a buck from it for his own use. I believe in calling by right names. I have a lot of Merino ewes, one and two years old, from which I sheared 6 lbs. per head. A part of it I sold for 33½ cents per lb., being \$2 00 a fleece. If any one has beat that, I would like to hear from him. The remainder of my wool I sent east—not sold yet, and I hope to get more.

T. S. SPAFORD.

Remarks by the Editor.

We are glad to learn that friend Spaford has so good a flock of sheep—yielding indeed a most extraordinary profit. We trust, however, that neither he, nor any other one will think, for a moment, that we intended to draw any invidious comparisons between the sheep of one wool grower and another. We do not pretend to say, or to know, who has the finest woolled sheep, or the most profitable. What we have said of Kalamazoo County we still believe to be true, and that it has more fine sheep in proportion to its population, than any other County in the State. That is not saying that they have finer or more profitable sheep than are to be found in

other Counties. That is quite too knotty a question for us to undertake to settle.

We are well aware, that there is a good deal of sensitiveness among wool growers in regard to the quality of their wool, as compared to that of others. We know a great many of them, each of whom thinks that he has the finest woolled sheep in the State.

From the Boston Cultivator.

The Careless Word.

The careless word—how it wounds the tender, the susceptible heart! and its echo long ringeth through the brain, when the voice that first woke it to being is hushed and still. How many hearts, but for one careless word, have bled, how many hearts, by their sharp tones have been broken, how many burning and bitter tears have been shed in secret, and all, but for one careless word! See, yonder fond, confiding wife, amid the deep gushes of her lone heart-breakings which none have power to beguile, how fast and freely flow the burning tears! What can she do but weep? She is musing upon a careless word, dropped from the lips of him who was once so careful in choosing words for her ear, but that time is past! See yonder pale-faced maiden; why does she seek some lonely spot where the anguished heart may be alone, with none to mark the reddened eye, the trembling lip, or the low moanings of the anguished soul! A careless word has sunk like a venomous arrow deep rankling into her tender heart, more sharp than sword or dagger. Oh! why are any so careless? Unkind words seem small things, but they awaken the keenest misery of human life, and ye, who would scorn any other weapon, strike with the tongue, although it leave the injured one to weep alone at home, while, forgetful and careless, you perhaps, are roaming far away amid scenes of gaiety and splendor, where cold hearts may never know how deeply sinks the careless word!

M. A. B.

Power of a Word.

One word of confidence and affection spoken in the family circle, or among associates, may strengthen the ties of friendship, arouse the tender and generous feelings of the heart, and awaken a train of thought that will never cease to flow. One word of truth, spoken in sincerity, may wing its way to a reflecting and active mind, and there implant the seeds of Christianity, instil correct and virtuous principles, eradicate vice, arouse all the nobler energies of the soul, and exert an influence that will be felt, even to the end of time. On the other hand, a malignant word may create a moral malady, which will extend far and wide, and exert its baneful influence, long after the tongue that uttered it, is silent in the grave. One word of ill-will, one hasty word spoken in an unguarded moment to a friend, may deeply wound the heart of affection, and although the feelings which prompted it may be as

transient as thought, it may rankle long as a poisoned arrow in the breast of that friend.—*Boston Cultivator.* A. M. F.

East Hampton, May 16.

From the Boston Cultivator.

Happiness.

In youth, we anticipate much pleasure; we look forward to months and years of unalloyed happiness, constantly pursuing some phantom, which we hope will lead to the discovery of it. But are our bright anticipations realized? Are not our dazzling hopes often blasted, and we are made to feel there is no earthly happiness, no abiding pleasures? thus being led to seek for happiness from a purer source than this frail earth. How often are our affections placed upon some earthly object, and think, if we but possessed it, we should be happy—but which, when attained, affords not the anticipated pleasure! Wealth! how eagerly is it sought! how much the mind is engrossed, with plans and projects for attaining it, which sometimes prove successful. But does it afford substantial happiness? Is nothing more essential? Is not something more necessary and important to secure our happiness in a dying day?—Wealth cannot go with its possessor, how much soever it may have shared his affections—on earth it must be left behind.—And how often does it serve to increase the misery of the possessor, by reflecting that the mind had been given so much to the pleasures of this life, as to cause forgetfulness of true riches—riches that will never fade, that will not desert us amid the vicissitudes and troubles of life, but be our bright and morning star; our lamp of hope through life's gloomy pilgrimage, and finally conduct us to the presence of our Saviour-friend.

EMILY.

From the Boston Cultivator.

Autumn Thoughts.

The withered leaf, the variegated forest, and the whole face of Nature around, remind us that Autumn is again enthroned, folding up the verdant robes of Spring, laying aside the changeable drapery of Summer, and preparing Earth for the icy vesture, and snowy mantle of Winter.—The cool breeze that steals through the casement, is softly chanting the death of the flowers, and the winds moaning amid the rustling leaves, are singing the requiem of Summer. Beautiful are the varied hues and roseate tints of the forest, yet, like the hectic glow on the cheek of the consumptive invalid, fast hastening to the grave, the sure forerunner of death! Solemn and important is the lesson of Autumn. "Prepare thou, O man, for death," is her kind admonition. Well might Earth mourn, and the Heavens be veiled with sackcloth, at the gloomy prospect, did not the tiny bud and folded germ promise the resurrection of the vegetable world, when the reign of Winter shall be o'er, and Spring, merry Spring, shall again dance on the verdant hills and in the smiling valleys.

YOUNG MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Self-Training.—The late Sir F. Buxton had great faith in the self-training power of men. He thus expresses himself:

"I am very sure that a young man may be very much what he pleases. In my own case it was so. I left school, where I had learnt little or nothing, at about the age of fourteen. I spent the next year at home learning to hunt and shoot. Then it was that the prospect of going to College opened upon me."

I made my resolutions, and acted up to them; I gave up a desultory reading—I never looked into a novel—I gave up shooting. During the five years I was in Ireland, I had the liberty of going when I pleased to a capital shooting place. I never went but twice. In short, I considered every hour as precious, and I made everything bend to my determination not to be behind any of my companions; and thus I speedily passed from one species of character to another.

I had been a boy of pleasure and idleness, reading only books of unprofitable entertainment; I became speedily a youth of steady habits of application, and irresistible resolution. I soon gained the ground I had lost, and found those things which were difficult and almost impossible to my idleness, easy enough to my industry; and much of my happiness and all my prosperity in life have resulted from the change I made at your age.—It all rests with yourself. If you seriously resolve to be energetic and industrious, depend upon it you will, for your whole life, have reason to rejoice that you were wise enough to form and act upon that determination."

A reviewer adds:

"No man ought to be convinced by any thing short of assiduous and long continued labors issuing in absolute failure, that he is not meant to do much for the honor of God and the good of mankind."

Truth and Sincerity.—Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out; it is near at hand, and fits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware; whereas, a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good. It is like building upon a false foundation, which continually stands in need of props to shore it up, and proves at last more changeable than to have raised a substantial building at first upon a true and solid foundation; for sincerity is firm and substantial, and there is nothing hollow or unsound in it, and because it is plain and open, fears no discovery, of which the crafty man is always in danger; and when he thinks he walks in the dark, all his pretences are so transparent that he that runs may read them; he is the last man that finds himself to be found out; and whilst he takes it for granted that he makes fools of others, he renders himself ridiculous.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12.

The Emperor of Russia employs no arguments in his demand for the delivery of the Polish and Hungarian refugees at Widin, but says in his letters he considers the escape of one of them as a *cassus belli*.—If the Sultan does not give a single yes or no to the aid-de-camp, then he will return to Warsaw.

There is reason to believe that the Turkish government, urged on by the English and French envoys, will reject the demand.

The greatest anxiety prevailed among all classes.

The British subjects are among the refugees confined in Widin.

Gen. Guican, Gen. Longworth and Gen. O'Donnell, confirm the report of the Sultan's decision not to deliver up the Hungarian refugees, and state that considerable uneasiness prevailed in diplomatic circles as to the ultimate consequences of this resolution.

Important from Europe.—The Roman difficulty, as well as all others, of national importance, are lost sight of. Most recent accounts from Constantinople state the Emperor of Austria has made a formal demand for Kossuth and Bem and other patriots, who have sought refuge in the Sultan territories. We are glad to learn that England and France are cordially united in the determination to support their ambassadors in the advice given by them to the Porte, respecting extradition of the Hungarian patriots.

The Russian Envoy, finding his threats unavailing, took an abrupt departure from Constantinople, and the Russian minister has closed all diplomatic intercourse with the Porte.

There is no reason to doubt but that the best accord prevails between the English and French Cabinets, and it is said powerful English and French fleets will be ordered to the Mediterranean immediately.

Great Railroad Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.

The convention assembled at Memphis at 12 o'clock yesterday.

The resolution having been introduced, calling on Congress to act promptly in relation to the Pacific Rail Road. Mr. Benton rose and read a letter just received from Col. Fremont, stating that the convention should designate no route across the Rocky mountains.

He believed that the pass at the head of the Arkansas and Del Norte, the most practicable and nearest to the Pacific.

Gen. Smith had sent an exploring party, with a view to report before the termination of next Congress.

He spoke long and eloquently on the importance and nationality of the road.—484 delegates from Mo.; 17 from Pa.; 3 from N. Y.; 20 from O.; 13 from Tenn.; 35 from Ia.; 3 from Ky.; 264 from Ill.; 27 from Ia.; 2 from Wis. and 5 from Mich.

Committee of resolutions reported a se-

ries of resolutions, setting forth the objects and spirit of the convention, as truly national, subserving no party, sectional or local interests. Recommends that congress immediately make provisions constructing the great trunk road to California on the Pacific, with branch to Oregon from some point on the Missouri, as near as may be found eligible; that all eastern lines now tending toward the west may be considered parts of the same; that Congress establish military posts on the route for protection of settlers and emigrants: that grants of land be made encouraging population; that Congress be memorialized to construct telegraph routes; that a committee of 5 be appointed by the chair to prepare and publish an address to the people of the Union to encourage the action of Congress.

Hon. M. Thompson, of Ia., addressed the convention eloquently for two hours on the resolutions and offered the following amendment:

That the grand track of the railroad be constructed with branches to St. Louis, Memphis and Chicago.

Resolutions as amended passed unanimously.

DETROIT PRICE CURRENT.

Flour, bbl.	\$4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Salt,	\$1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn, bus.	40	Butter,	15
Oats,	23	Eggs, doz.	12
Rye,	37	Hides, lb.	36
Barley,	40	Wheat, bus.	8
Hogs, 100 lbs	3 50	44 Hams, lb.	11
Apples, bush	50	Onions, bu.	50
Potatoes,	43	Cranberries,	1 13
Hay, ton.	5 00	Buckwheat 100 lbs.	1 50
Wool, lb	14 28	Indias meal,	7
Peas, bu,	1,00	Beef, do	2 00
Beans,	1,00	Lard, lb. retail,	7
Beef, bbl.	6 00	Honey.	10
Pork,	10 50	Apples, dried,	10
White fish,	6 00	Peaches, do	2 00
TROUT,	5 50	Clover seed, bu.	4 50
Cod fish, lb.	5 52	Herd's grass do	1 00
Cheese,	87	Flax do	75
Wood, cord	2 25	Lime, " bbl	75

ROSEBANK NURSERY.

NEAR AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE proprietor has FOR SALE a most extensive assortment of all the best varieties of *Fruit Trees*, Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Tulips, Hyacinths, &c., &c., which he will dispose of at very reduced rates, and as low or lower than they can be procured elsewhere.

The trees are well grown and exceedingly thrifty, and will, undoubtedly, give universal satisfaction to all purchasers. The stock comprises a greater variety than is to be found in any Western Nursery, of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Grapes, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Almonds, Currants, Mulberries, Quinces, Strawberries, &c., &c.

Orders can be sent by mail, or left at Wm. Clay's Store, Detroit. Catalogues will be forwarded to all post-paid applicants and the trees will be carefully packed and delivered free of all charge, in Detroit, when required, a small extra charge made for packing.

Persons intending to purchase are invited to visit the Nursery. A stage leaves every morning from Windsor after the first trip of the Ferry Boat, passing the Nursery and returning at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The steamboat Arrow, also leaves Amherstburg for Detroit every afternoon at 1 o'clock, and the steamboats Brothers and Seneca ply regularly between Amherstburg and Detroit; fare, only 25 cts.

JAMES DOUGALL.

Rosebank Nursery, Sept. 1, 1849.

Detroit Nursery.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the public to his *Nursery of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs*. This nursery is situated on the Chicago turnpike, about one mile from the City Hall; a convenient distance from the city for a pleasant walk or drive. Having paid much attention to the cultivation of the Pear, Cherry, each and Apple, we can furnish fine, healthy trees of all the best varieties, in quantities to suit purchasers, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Raspberry plants of any of the leading varieties, can be furnished by the dozen or thousand, at prices as low as at any other Nursery.

Orders left at the Nursery, or at the store of John Palmer & Co., No. 108 Jefferson Avenue, will receive attention, Sept. 1, 1849. J. C. HOLMES.

ARCADA NURSERY.**AT THE VILLAGE OF KALAMAZOO.**

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale a most extensive assortment of the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Dahlias, &c. at his Nursery, in the village of Kalamazoo, which he wishes to sell to those who are desirous of procuring choice fruit or ornamental Trees for fall planting.

His trees are healthy, of vigorous growth, and sufficiently large for transplanting. The stock embraces a more extensive variety than can be found in any other Nursery in the State, consisting of 150 varieties of the Apple, 110 varieties of the Pear, 47 varieties of the Peach, 38 varieties of the Plum, 63 varieties of the Cherry, 14 varieties of the Apricot, 9 varieties of the Nectarine, 13 varieties of the Grape, and all the most approved varieties of the Quince, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Currants, &c. His assortment of Roses consists of 80 of the choicer kinds.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to visit the Nursery, and examine the Trees offered for sale. The utmost care is taken in propagating, to ensure correctness, so as to have the tree true to name. Orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to, and trees safely packed for distant transportation.

A. T. PROUTY.

Kalamazoo, Sept. 1849.

DETROIT & OAKLAND**HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.**

THE subscribers offer FOR SALE at their Nurseries, an extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Creepers, Roses, Shrubs, Tulips, Hyacinths, Herbaceous Perennial Flowering Plants, Strawberries, Raspberries, &c., &c., all which they offer at the lowest possible rates. For a more particular description, reference is had to our new catalogue, which will be furnished to all post paid applicants, or by calling at the store of M. Howard Webster, No. 159 Jefferson Avenue, or at the Nursery on the Porter Farm, in rear of James A. Armstrong's residence, Springwells. All letters and orders addressed to us at Detroit, or at Troy, Oakland county, will receive immediate attention. Orders respectfully solicited. HUBBARD & DAVIS,

Late Hastings, Hubbard & Davis.

Detroit, Sept. 11, 1849.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable RAILROAD HORSE POWERS,

AND

OVERSHOT THRESHERS & SEPARATORS.

F. F. Parker & Brother, Detroit,
Agents for the State of Michigan.

We do not hesitate to commend these *Horse Powers* to Farmers, Mechanics, and others desiring such machines as being the most convenient, and superior to any others now in use.

The power itself occupies very little space, and is operated wholly, if desired, by the weight of the horse: The Power being placed at an angle of ten or fifteen degrees only, according to the weight of the horse, which is found sufficient for threshing all grains, sawing wood, &c. It is comparatively light and portable, and can readily be handled by two men, and used on any common threshing floor, thereby securing ease and safety to both man and beast during stormy weather. The moving parts are very simple, as sufficient speed for all purposes is obtained with one shaft, without gearing, thus avoiding a great amount of friction which is unavoidable in most other machines in use. The Thresher is new in many respects, and has several important advantages over most others. By having an overshot cylinder, it admits of a level feeding table, and the person feeding it stands erect, also has control of the horse, and by means of a brake, the power can easily be checked or stopped by him with perfect safety, thereby often avoiding accidents. By this overshot motion, all hard substances are pre-

vented from getting in, avoiding the danger of spikes being broken and thrown out—not an instance being known of such an accident. By this machine the grain is not scattered, but thrown upon the floor within three feet of it, and admits a Separator to be attached sufficiently high from the floor for all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is carried quite over in good condition for binding—the straw not being cut or grain broken. The cylinder is considerably less in diameter than most machines in use, and has only about one third as many spikes, but double the number in the concave, which admits of greater speed with the same power. It is also several inches longer, which gives ample room for feeding it to much better advantage. The Separator has been sold with each Thresher, and is considered indispensable, as it makes a perfect separation of the straw and grain, leaving the latter in the best possible condition for the fanning mill. Three men, with a single Power, can thresh 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye, or four men, with a double power, 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat per day; and with fanning mill attached to the Power, and one man to attend it, the grain can be cleaned for market at the same time.

They can be taken apart and packed very compactly, and forwarded to any distance by canal, railroad or wagon. The single Power, with Thresher, Separator, etc., weighs nearly 1100 lbs.; the double Power, with the other apparatus complete, weighs nearly 1700 lbs.

We have a great number of recommendations of these Horse Powers, from persons using them, sufficient to satisfy the minds of those wishing to purchase. They are warranted to do execution according to the foregoing statements.

For sale at our Agricultural Warehouse in this city.

July 6, 1849. F. F. PARKER & BRO.



PATENT PREMIUM PUMPS.—The subscribers have just received an assortment of these celebrated pumps for wells and cisterns. For sale at the agricultural warehouse and seed store, by T. S. SPRAGUE, 30 Woodward Ave.

PLASTER-PLASTER—Plaster for sale by the ton or single barrel, at very low prices, by T. S. SPRAGUE, 30 Woodward Avenue.

A nthony & Emersons Patent Rotary Churns,
The Celebrated Atmospheric Churns,
Kendall's Cylindrical Churns.
Common Dash Churns, &c. &c. for sale low at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, by T. S. SPRAGUE, 30 Woodward Ave.

R OC'S SALT.—This salt is as hard as alum, and is the best known. It comes in large lumps and is the most suitable and economical kind for stock. It may be placed on the ground in the open field, where it will be exposed for years to the weather with but little waste. It is the best kind to put in a sack, manger or trough, to be licked by horses, cattle or sheep, as they may desire. By this means the stock never get excess nor suffer dying from its use. For sale by August 1 T. S. SPRAGUE & CO. 30 Woodward Ave.

E VOLVING HORSE RAKES of the best manufacture and pattern, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, by T. S. SPRAGUE, 30 Woodward Avenue.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

DETROIT and LANSING, Michigan.

THE undersigned have unequalled facilities for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the payment of Taxes, reclaiming Lands sold for Taxes, the purchase of Lands at Tax Sales, the examination of Titles; the Entry of State or Government Lands, the examination and platting of Lands, leasing city and village property, and collecting Bonds, Mortgages, and other evidences of debt; the purchase and sale of Michigan State Liabilities, &c.

They have careful and trustworthy Agents at the principal places in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and in each of the organized Counties of this State, and have also township plats of nearly all the towns of the State. May 15, 1849.

MACY & DRIGGS.

TUBS, PAILS, AND CHURNS For Sale by

T. S. SPRAGUE,

april 23 Agent for the Manufacturers.
No. 30 Woodward Avenue, corner Woodbridge street.

THRESHING MACHINES.—

Ha Ha Threshing Machines, Horse Powers and Separators.

Townsend's do do do do improved.

Merrill's do do do do do

These machines are all of improved construction, and will be warranted to give satisfaction. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves, at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store of

August 1 T. S. SPRAGUE, 30 Woodward Ave.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.**Horse Power Threshing Machines
AND SEPARATORS.****FROM ONE TO SIX HORSE POWER.**

THE subscriber is Agent for Michigan for several kinds of the above Machines. The most of the machines which we are prepared to contract for, are well known throughout the State by all our farmers, and are not a new thing that they will be required to try and test before they are satisfied that it is a good one. Our Machines will be sold on the most liberal terms, and references will be given to nearly all the heavy farmers in this State required, as to their practical utility. We are now prepared to contract any number of Machines, and of various sizes, from ONE to SIX horse power.

We are also prepared to sell at low rates

HULLERS AND CLEANERS,

for cleaning all kinds of grain, clover and other seeds, or the most improved kind. In selecting for this market, machines of the above description, we have been very careful, after visiting the various factories and examining the various patents, to select none but the *very best* Machines that are made in the United States. No catch-penny affair, because, it is recommended highly in certificates, will be brought to this market, nor be offered to the Michigan farmers by the subscribers. On the contrary our customers may rely upon our Machines as being the *very best* that can be found.

For sale at

T. S. SPRAGUE,
Agricultural Warehouse,
No. 30 Woodward Avenue.

FLAX SEED.

CASH and the highest market price paid for Flax Seed, delivered at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store of T. S. SPRAGUE, June 13, 1849. 30, Woodward Avenue.

**STOVES AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**

THE subscribers offer for sale, on reasonable terms, a general assortment of Stoves, tin, copper, sheet iron, and hollow wares, of every description. Also an assortment of agricultural implements, including Peckskill, Eagle, Wisconsin, and Michigan plows, cultivators, cradles, scythes, hoes, rakes, shovels, scrapers, forks,—churns (atmosphere,) wash boards, &c. &c.

D. O. & W. PENFIELD.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—

A Plows, harrows, hay, straw and manure forks, shovels and spades, hoes, hay and horse rakes, grain and grass scythes, snaths and cradles, road scrapers, corn shellers, hay and straw cutters, corn and cob crushers, sugar mills, pruning and garden tools, churning, well wheels, corn knives, flails, saws, axes, &c. &c. of the best manufacturers, just received and for sale wholesale or retail, at the agricultural warehouse and seed store, by

T. S. SPRAGUE,
30 Woodward Ave.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A Fresh and general assortment of warranted garden seeds for sale by the package or paper, at the agricultural warehouse and seed store, by

T. S. SPRAGUE,
30 Woodward Ave.

June 1, 1849.

Garden and Field Rollers.

THE subscriber is now manufacturing and offer for sale Rollers made of cast iron, and of various sizes, for gardens, fields or Highways. For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and seed store by T. S. SPRAGUE. June 8, 1849. No. 30, Woodward Avenue.

**MARTIN'S PREMIUM
COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES.**

LADIES and gentlemen are invited to call and examine specimens. Miniatures taken without regard to the weather. Rooms in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Detroit Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

T. S. SPRAGUE, dealer in Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Horse Powers, Smit and Threshing Machines, Flower, Field and Garden Seeds, Bulbous Roots of all kinds, Fruit trees and Shrubbery, No. 30, Woodward Avenue, corner Woodbridge-st. Detroit, Mich.

The highest market price paid for grass and clover seed, dried apples, &c. &c. Consignments of pork, lard, butter, and produce generally respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Country dealers supplied at manufacturers' prices. All orders by mail or otherwise faithfully executed. Our assortment will be found on examination, to comprise every thing wanted for use by the farmer, the dairyman and the gardener.

Farmers and dealers are cordially invited to call and examine our stock after the 20th of April, when we shall open the establishment. Any thing not comprised in our catalogue, which is called for, will be promptly furnished without any additional expense to the purchaser.

Resolution

Passed unanimously by the "State Agricultural Society" of the State of Michigan:

Resolved, That we are gratified to learn that Messrs. Sprague & Co. are establishing in Detroit, a warehouse for keeping improved agricultural machinæs and implements, and the choicest variety of seeds for gardens and farms, adapted to the wants of the people of this state, and hope that people living in Michigan will appreciate the benefits of such an establishment within our limits, and give it their patronage.

EPAPHRO. RANSOM, Pres't.

A. W. HOVY, Secretary.

March 24, 1849.

Great Northern Route

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST,
BY WAY OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

WILL commence operation on the opening of navigation, by which passengers will be taken between Chicago and Buffalo, in from 30 to 45 hours, and to New York in from 55 to 70 hours, shortening the time between Chicago and Buffalo to less than one-third that of any other route.

A Steamboat will leave Milwaukee every morning, and Chicago every morning and evening for New Buffalo, (the western terminus of the Railroad,) which with the Cars to Detroit, and Steamboats to Buffalo, will form two daily lines from Chicago to Buffalo, connecting directly with the Cars from Buffalo to Albany, and Steamboats to New York, or Cars to Boston.

Going west, a Steamboat will leave Buffalo every morning and evening, running from the Cars of the Albany and Buffalo Railroad, for Detroit, thence by Railroad to New Buffalo, and by Steamboat from the morning train at New Buffalo to Milwaukee and other ports, and from both trains to Chicago, connecting with the line of large Packets on the Illinois and Michigan Canal to La Salle, thence by the Express line of first class river Steamboats to St. Louis, and by the lower river Steamboats to towns on the Mississippi, and New Orleans. J. W. BROOKS,
Sup't Michigan Central Railroad.

**Grosse Isle Institute,
FOR THE EDUCATION OF BOYS.**

REV. M. H. HUNTER, an Alumnus of Yale College, Principal.

This is a Select School in which boys are taught all the usual branches of a liberal education, including the classics, mathematics, &c.

The School year consists of three terms, the first extending from the 1st of September to Christmas; the second from the first of January to the first of April; and the third from the 1st of May to the 1st of August.

TERMS.—For tuition, board, &c., \$150 per year, in advance, as follows: 1st term, \$58; 2d term, \$46; 3d term, 46.

REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. S. A. M'Cosky, D. D., and Hon. Elon Farnsworth, Ex-Chancellor of Michigan, Detroit.

For fuller information see Circular.

April 1st, 1849.

SEEDS, GARDEN AND FIELD, Warranted fresh, for sale by the pound or paper, by April 23 T. S. SPRAGUE.

No. 30 Woodward Ave., corner Woodbridge street.

**New Publishing House,
AND WHOLESALE BOOK & STATIONERY STORE**

THE undersigned begs to inform book buyers, book sellers, teachers and dealers in books, stationery, and paper hangings, borders, fireboard, views and window paper, that they have this day opened an extensive Book, Stationery and Paper Hanging Establishment, which comprises a general assortment of books in the various departments of literature, and where a full stock of school and classical books, (in general use;) LAW, MEDICAL and THEOLOGICAL WORKS, Miscellaneous Books and Paper Hangings, in great varieties, can be had at eastern prices.

Their facilities as publishers enable them to offer books on reasonable terms as any of the eastern houses. Orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Citizens and the public generally are invited to call and examine our stock, as we feel confident inducements are offered to purchasers rarely met.

F. P. MARKHAM, 170, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Michigan Book Store.

C. MORSE & SON, wholesale and retail dealers in BOOKS AND STATIONERY, continue business at the old stand, on Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. They respectfully invite Country Merchants and Teachers, to their extensive stock of SCHOOL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS, embracing every kind in use. Their assortment of Miscellaneous Books is very large, and in good bindings, from which a better selection can be made for TOWNSHIP AND FAMILY LIBRARIES, than at any other establishment.

They also keep on hand, all kinds of English and American STATIONERY; fine Foolscap and Letter Paper; Printing Paper, (superior quality); Printing Ink, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c. Also, Medical and Law Books.

Jan. 15, 1849

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

ALEX. MFARREN, Bookseller and Stationer, 137 Jefferson Avenue, (Smart's Block,) Detroit, keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap paper, plain and rated; Quills, Ink, Sealing wax, Cutlery, Wrapping paper, Printing paper of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink of various kinds; Blank books, full and half bound, of every variety of ruling; Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers and others buying in quantities, a large discount made. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depository.

Jan. 1.

HAYING TOOLS.

Scythes	Hand Rakes
Snaths	Horse Rakes

Scythe Stones	2 and 3 tine Forks.
Of the very best qualities, for sale wholesale or retail, at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, by	T. S. SPRAGUE.

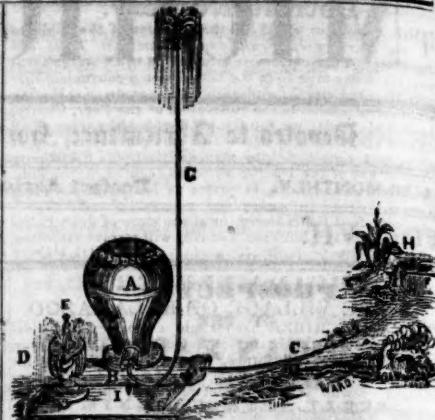
No. 30 Woodward avenue.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

June 12, 1849.

Detroit Seed Store.

F. Parker and Brother offer for sale a full assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds and Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Seed Plants, Straw Cutters, &c. &c.

F. F. PARKER & BRO.
Agents Genesee Seed Store.

WATER RAMS of the most approved construction, for sale low at the agricultural warehouse and seed store by T. S. Sprague 30 Woodward Avenue.

June 1, 1849.

MILL, PLATFORM, AND COUNTER Scales Warranted, any size and pattern, for sale by T. S. SPRAGUE.

april 22 Agents for the Manufacturer.
No. 30 Woodward Ave., corner Woodbridge street.

THE Very best assortment of DRY GOODS, BONNETS & RIBBONS, Groceries, Paper Hangings and Window Shades may be found at Wholesale or Retail, at

JAMES A. HICKS',
130 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT,

At prices that will defy competition. A general assortment of housekeeper's articles, consisting in part of Carpets, Feathers, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, &c., always on hand. Tea and Coffee drinkers are particularly invited to examine his 4s Young Hyson and Gunpowder tea, and his Coffee and Sugar, for he feels confident they will pronounce these articles the best in the market for the price.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I am back again from the East, and have up my old Sign, "New York Dye-House," Woodward Avenue, next to W. K. Coyle's store, and opposite the old Depot. I am fully prepared, as heretofore, to

DYE SILK, WOOLLEN AND COTTON.

Merino Shawls cleaned and dyed; Moreen Curtains, white Kid Gloves, Carpets, &c., &c. cleaned. Gentlemen's faded Clothes cleaned and dyed in Eastern style, and Woolen Yarn dyed to any pattern.

Detroit, Jan. 1, 1849.

R. A. YOUNG.

DYING & SCOURING.—The subscriber, having opened a dying establishment North side of Jefferson Avenue, (corner of Jefferson Avenue and Shelby Street.) nearly opposite the Michigan Exchange, is prepared to execute orders of every description in his line of business, and in a style which has never been surpassed in the Western country. Shawls, Scarfs, Merinoes, China crapes, and every species of foreign fabric, dyed and finished in the best style. Moreens and Damask curtains, dyed and watered. Gentlemen's wearing apparel scoured, and the colors renovated or dyed, without taking the garment apart.

M. CHAPPELL.

DETROIT, Oct. 7, 1848.

TERMS.—The MICHIGAN FARMER is published twice a month, by WARREN ISHAM, at one dollar a year in advance; after three months, \$1.25; after six months, \$1.50; after nine months, \$1.75. No subscription taken for less than one year, nor discontinued till all arrearages are paid. To clubs, five copies for four dollars.

Office on King's corner, third story.

PRINTED BY GARRETT & GEIGER,**BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,**

Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues,
DETROIT.